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NOTICES ILLUSTRATIVE

OF SOME OF THE EARLIER WORKS

PRINTED FOR THE

B A N N A T Y N E C L U B.



EDINBURGH.—MDCCCLXVII.

EDINBURGH : T. CONSTABLE,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN, AND TO THE UNIVERSITY.

PREFACE.

IN the view of terminating the series of books printed for the Bannatyne Club, my intention was to prepare a volume of *ADVERSARIA*, which might include a descriptive Catalogue of the several works issued to the Members, accompanied with occasional notes and illustrations. But it was deemed advisable that, along with the Rules, and a Chronological List of the Members, the Catalogue should appear in a separate and convenient form for reference, and be printed at the expense of the Club, when the concluding volumes were circulated. This has now been done. That one part, however, of my original intention might not be wholly relinquished, I have in the following pages brought together some detached Notices chiefly in connexion with the earlier Club volumes; and the Members are requested to accept this as a small Supplementary Contribution on the part of THE EDITOR.

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This article marked APPENDIX, I hope will not be deemed unsuitable or out of place. It contains a notice of the Proceedings of the last General Meeting of the Club, about six years ago, in reference to the Testimonial presented to me as SECRETARY by Members of the Club. The names of the Subscribers, furnished by the Treasurer, are marked in the following List with a †. It was at that time confidently expected that all matters connected with the BANNATYNE CLUB would have speedily been brought to a close. Various circumstances intervened to render this impracticable : but now, ADIEU.

DAVID LAING, *Secretary*.

June 1867.

THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

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I.—THE BUIK OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. (46.)

THIS Metrical Romance was reprinted in 1831 from the unique copy of Arbuthnot's edition, *circa* 1580, in the possession of the late Lord Panmure, his Lordship having most liberally acceded to a request of the Club by granting the use of the original for republication. In taking charge of this reprint, I prepared a Preface to accompany it, introducing Sir Walter Scott's letter, inserted at the beginning of the volume, to which his Lordship attached a high value. After the Preface had been for some time in type, and revised, it turned out that it was not quite suited to the views of the contributor ; and not being inclined to make any great alterations after having met with the approval of Sir Walter Scott and others, I thought it best to withdraw it altogether. Having waited in vain for any other introduction, the volume was at length circulated among the members in 1834 without a Preface.

Lord Panmure's volume having lost the title-page, as well as the eight leaves of sign. I, the title was supplied by conjecture. The original title seems to have been, THE AVOWIS OF ALEXANDER. At least Henry Charteris, bookseller in Edinburgh, who died 29th August 1599, had in his stock of books, "xii Awowis of Alexander bund, att x^s the pece ;" also "nyne unbund, at vij^s vi^d the pece ;"¹ and in a previous inventory of Robert Gourlaw, bookbinder, 6th September 1581, there was a copy of the "Vowis of Alexander," valued at viij^s.²

A Manuscript of Sir Gilbert Hay's translation of the Great French Romance of Alexander was afterwards discovered in the Library of the late Marquess of Breadalbane, at Taymouth Castle, and as there was some prospect of having this unknown version printed for the Club, my purpose was to have remodelled and enlarged the said Preface to suit the projected work.

¹ Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. ii. p. 224.

² *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 200.

But this plan, partly on account of the extent of the work, extending to about 40,000 lines, was allowed to fall asleep, and I have now given, from one of the few printed copies, the Preface to which allusion has been made, with no other alteration than the omission of a page of little importance, with reference to a printed fragment of an unknown edition of the *English Romance*, preserved in the British Museum, which was intended should have been added as an Appendix to the Club volume. D. L.

1867.

P R E F A C E.

The Romance of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, which is now presented to the Members of the BANNATYNE CLUB, is republished from a volume supposed to have been printed about the year 1580. The only copy of it known to exist has been preserved in the library at Panmure ; and was communicated in the year 1805 to Sir Walter Scott, by whom was then drawn up, for his own use, the short sketch of its contents which subsequently appeared in Weber's collection of "Ancient Metrical Romances."¹ The curiosity of several Members of the Club having been excited respecting a work of such rarity and interest, as connected with the early literature of Scotland, the Noble Owner, acceding in the most obliging manner to their wishes, transmitted the original volume expressly for the use of the Club, with permission to have it transcribed or republished for the use of the Members. This communication being laid before an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club, on the 9th of July 1830, the thanks of the President and Members were unanimously voted to Lord Panmure (then the Honourable William Maule) for the favour thus conferred ; and the hope was expressed that some of the Members might be found willing to avail themselves of the opportunity to republish such a precious and interesting relic of the old romance poetry of Scotland. This object has been now accomplished in the present republication, and it is hoped will prove an acceptable Contribution to the Club.

The following letter, addressed by Sir Walter Scott to the late Alexan-

¹ Edinburgh, 1810, 3 vols. 8vo, Appendix to Introduction, vol. i. pp. lxxiii. to lxxxiii.

der Gibson Hunter of Blackness, Esq. (through whom the Romance had been communicated to him), is carefully preserved with the original volume to which it relates ; and as it gives an excellent, though brief, summary of the Romance, it is with much satisfaction that the permission of the President of the Club has been obtained to prefix it to this reprint :—

“ DEAR SIR,

“ *Ashestiel*, 29th July 1805.

“ I am so unwilling to decline any of your requests, that I will attempt to give some account of Mr. Maule’s Romance, although I have left in Castle Street the extracts I made from the volume itself, as well as all the books to which I might have occasion to refer, were I to execute such a task at all completely. You know the feats of Alexander were a favourite subject of Romances of Chivalry. A very long one in English verse was long supposed to have been composed by Adam Davie, Marshall of Stratford-le-Bow ; but Ellis and Park have lately been disposed to dispute Davie’s pretensions to this unwieldy work. It is, I conceive, entirely different from Mr. Maule’s book, and, in all probability, was never printed. Park was preparing an edition, but was deterred by the cool reception Ritson’s Romances met with. The translator of the Panmure Romance refers to a French original ; and as the language and structure of the verse is decidedly northern, I am apt to suppose it absolutely a Scottish translation, and, as such, a curious specimen of our language in the fifteenth century. Barbour refers to the story told in the first book ; but it could not possibly be gathered from this individual translation, which was executed, the Author informs us, in 1438-9, long after Barbour’s time, who must, therefore, have taken his information from the French original. There is, however, another way of calculating the date, which would throw the translation three hundred years farther back. The translator says that Alexander died three hundred years before Christ was born ; *sensyne*, he adds, is past 1438 years, and *somedele* more. Now, if you suppose the *sensyne* to refer to the period when Alexander flourished, the translation must have been composed in 1138 ; but neither the usual mode of dating, nor the antiquity of the language, will bear out this conjecture, and I am decidedly of opinion that the *sensyne* refers to the Christian era.

“ The story of the Romance is briefly this :—While Alexander was

besieging Tyre, he had occasion for provisions, and despatched the best of his knights to forage in the country of Gadderis, by which some part of Syria seems to be meant. The foragers are surprised by a superior body of forces under a certain Duke Betys, and Gaudifer, a yet more celebrated warrior. The Grecians are in the greatest danger, especially as no one amongst them chooses to leave the battle to carry news to the King of their distress. At length, an aide-de-camp is found to carry the tidings. Alexander arrives, and routs the assailants in their turn. Gaudifer protects the rear of the fugitives, unhorses Alexander himself and several of his best knights, but is at length slain by Emynedus, Alexander's Constable. It is to this last incident that Barbour refers, comparing the valour of Bruce, in covering the retreat of his followers, when defeated by the Lord of Lorn, to that of Gaudifer, but with a more fortunate issue. This is the sum of the first book, which is called 'The Foray of Gadderis.'

"The second book has but little connexion with the first. One Cassamus, brother of Gaudifer, obtains Alexander's assistance against Clarus, King of India, who, though an old battered warrior, has fallen in love with Fezonas, daughter of Gaudifer, and besieged her in Effeoun (Ephesus), to compel her to submit to this match. Her brothers sally from the town, and after various incidents, make prisoner Cassiel, King of Bauderis, called the Bauderane. Afterwards, Porus, youngest son of the King of India (the Porus of Quintus Curtius, I suppose), is also made prisoner. The prisoners are treated with the greatest courtesy, and introduced to the damsels of the town, and feasted in Venus' chamber. Here a peacock is brought in, before which all the knights and ladies take upon themselves separate and solemn vows, all connected either with love or with exploits of arms. The prisoners are set at liberty, and from their vows this second book is called the *Avowis of Alexander*.

"The third book is called 'The Great Battail of Effeoun, fought by Alexander the Great, against auld Clarus, King of Inde.' In this battle there is great slaughter and much valour displayed on both sides; all the knights attempt to execute their vows, and most of them succeed, though many are killed in the attempt. At length Clarus is slain and Porus made prisoner. The Romance ends with his being married to one of Gaudifer's daughters, and the Bactrian to another. I think the French original must have been much

longer : it is still in existence in some of the Colleges of England, as I have seen it referred to. The Romance has much bold rude poetry, and some very curious traits of manners. As a mere rarity, it is probably unique, and I need not say how curious it is in that point of view, even if it possessed no other merit.

"I shall be happy if these particulars are at all interesting to Mr. Maule, though thus hastily thrown together. They contain the sum of what I have to say on the subject, though I have several more detailed memoranda. I should hope this curious discovery may be an inducement to search the collection at Panmure very thoroughly, and I have no doubt, from Mr. Maule's liberality of communication, Scottish literature may receive several other accessions."

The history of Alexander the Great was one of the most popular subjects of romantic fiction during the Middle Ages ; and as there was hardly one of the European languages in which his exploits were not thus celebrated, the words of Chaucer are most appropriate, when he says,

The storie of Alexandre is so commune,
That every wight that hath discretioun
Hath herd somewhat, or all, of his fortune.¹

In this country, as well as in England, there appear to have been several Metrical Romances on the subject of Alexander, which were popular at an early period.² Such of them as have been preserved are professedly translated from the French ; but while the names of the original writers have been handed down to us, those of the translators are unfortunately unknown. Without attempting to trace the history of these popular works from one language to another, it may be sufficient to observe that the great ROMAN D' ALEXANDRE has been assigned to the year 1184,³ and is considered as one of the earliest specimens of the French language. It was not the work of one author, nor entirely an original production, being in substance derived from

¹ *Canterb. Tales*, vol. iii. p. 28. Tyrwhitt's edit.

² Romances of Alysander are always enumerated in the earliest lists of the Metrical Romances which were popular in England. See Warton's *Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. i. 126, 127, 132, etc. 8vo edit.

³ Roquefort, "*De l'Etat de la Poësie Française dans les xiième et xiiième siècles*," p. 158 ; by previous writers the date of the original *Roman d'Alexandre* has been assigned to the commencement of the thirteenth century.

the Latin ; and in the course of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, its great celebrity gave rise to a variety of supplemental parts or continuations,¹ one or more of which appear to have furnished the three books that form the present volume.

The English Metrical Romance alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in the preceding letter, has since been published by the late Mr. Weber, under the title of "Kyng Alisaunder," from a collation of two early manuscripts, no printed copy having been discovered. It is an avowed translation from the French, by an anonymous author, early in the fourteenth century. It extends to 8034 lines, and is divided into two parts ; one of them containing the early life and conquests of the Macedonian hero, the other, still more fabulous in its character, relating the adventures of his latter days, and the manner of his death ; and presenting no point of resemblance with this Scottish Romance.

In the British Museum there is a fragment of six leaves of a large work, which in part corresponds with the English Romance alluded to. . . . There can however be no doubt that this fragment, no less than the original of the present volume, exhibits in a striking point of view the extent to which our old vernacular literature must have suffered ; since, of two works of so great magnitude, only a single copy of the one, and that not quite perfect, and such an inconsiderable portion of the other, should be all that is known to exist.

Warton² has given a specimen of another Romance on the subject of Alexander, "ywrete in Engeliche ryme," and supposed, from its alliterative style, to have been the work of one of our Northern bards. It is inserted at the end of the beautiful ms. of the French "Roman d'Alexandre," in the Bodleian Library, in order to supply a defect in the original, with this reference : "Here fayleth a prossesse of this Romaunce of Alixaunder ; the which prossesse that fayleth ye schulle fynde at the ende of thys boke ywrete in Engeliche ryme."

The concluding lines of the present Scottish Romance, without giving

¹ See De Bure, *Catalogue de la Bibl. de M. le Duc de la Valliere*, 1783, tom. ii. p. 158, etc. *Memoire*, etc., par Le Grand d'Aussy, dans les *Notices des mss. de la Bibliotheque Nationale*, tom. v. p. 101.

Weber's *Metrical Romances*, 1810, vol. i. pref. ; and the note by Mr. Douce, *ibid.* vol. iii. p. 300. Warton's *Hist. of English Poetry*, vol. i. p. 143.

² *History of English Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 145.

any intimation of the translator's name, plainly indicate that the version was completed in the year 1438. In the prologue to the second book, the translator informs us he undertook the task in the month of May, as an amusement that might serve to occupy his mind on occasion of disappointment in love ; for he says, at that time when every other person has "wealth at wail,"

Than ga I boundin all in baill
 For ane, the lustiest that is wrocht,
 That I have luffit, all lyke hir nocht,
 Na never gat thing of my will
 Bot tene, ay sen I tuik hir till.

It has already been noticed that an allusion to this Romance occurs in Barbour's Bruce, and as his work was written in the year 1375, Sir Walter Scott¹ and Dr. Jamieson² have concluded that Barbour must have taken his information from the French original. That he could not possibly have been acquainted with the present version, is undeniable, if we are to suppose that the translation of the three books was by one and the same person, in the year intimated at the conclusion of the Romance. This however may admit of some doubt. The Romance is divided into three separate books, the first of which, "The Foray of Gadderis," has no immediate connexion with the two other books, and it is to a passage in the first that Barbour alludes. The short prologue by the Translator at the commencement of book second, is the language of one who is about to commence and not to complete a task already far advanced ; and harmonizes with the valedictory address at the close of book third, the connexion of which with the second book is sufficiently obvious, and in the French mss. they appear to form one distinct work. The translation is in the same kind of verse as Barbour's poem, and although doubtless modernized, as all such printed works of an earlier date than that of publication uniformly are found to be, the language might be referred to the latter part of the fourteenth with nearly as much propriety as to the middle of the fifteenth century. It is at least much more

¹ See the Letter to Mr. Hunter, printed in this Preface, p. 3.

² Notes to his edition of Barbour's Bruce, p. 434. 1820, 4to.

probable, that Barbour would refer to a work, in the vernacular tongue, which was then in circulation, rather than to a foreign production, which, comparatively speaking, must have been very little known. There is no such marked difference, however, between the style of the first and succeeding parts as would warrant us in deciding upon this point.

It might have been very desirable, by a comparison of the early French MSS. to ascertain the originals from which the present translation was made, and to judge of the skill displayed by the Translator ; but there is no reason to doubt that the second and third books of the present volume were derived from the work described by Le Grand d'Aussy and De Bure, under the title of *LE VOEU DU PAON, LES ACCOMPLISSEMENTS, ET LES MARIAGES*.

The ground upon which this conjecture rests may be briefly explained. In the library of the Duke de la Valliere there were two MSS. of that portion of the *ROMAN D'ALEXANDRE*, entitled, *Li Veu du Paon, et tout li accomplissement, et li mariage*, of which a particular description is given by De Bure. Although divided into several branches or parts, he considers them to be the work of the same author, sometime during the 14th century, the age of the MSS. which he describes. The first branch, he informs us, contains 3845 lines, and begins,

Après qualixandre et de defur conquis
Et a force despee ocist le duc melchis.

and ends,

Et de lez canaus qui moult lonneure et prise
Et de haute proesce li donne le mestrise.

The second branch, containing 4420 lines, begins,

Ce fu el mois de may qu iver va a declin
Que cil oisillon gay cantent en lor latin,

and ends,

Chascun ot bon cheual viste et remuant
En la cite dephezon furent tout repairant.

According to De Bure's description, the second of these MSS. differs in many respects from the other, and particularly in having twenty-six additional lines at the end of the second branch ; the last two of which are,

Tel prince ne nasqui ne iames nestra
Explicit du paon les veux con y voua.

Let us now examine the present version. After the translator's prologue to the second book, or "The Avowes of Alexander," it begins (p. 107),

Quhan Alexander the king of prys
Had discumfit the Duke Betys,
And Dedifeir the fair citie
Had wonnen ;

which differs in no other respect from the French original, than the substitution of Duke Betys for the Duke Melchis.

The present translation, after about 4494 lines (page 248), gives the concluding lines of the first branch in a still more literal manner.

And Caneus, that can him pris
Of [hé] worship and of bounté,
Him gaif loving and renoune.

The lines which immediately follow,

This was in middes the moneth of May,
Quhan Winter wedes ar away,
And foulis singis of soundis seir,
And makes thame mirth on thare maneir, etc.

evidently form the commencement of a separate book or division, although not marked as such in the printed copy ; and are pretty closely translated from the lines quoted as beginning the second branch of the French romance. "The Great Battell of Effezoun," or the third book of this version, in which we have the accomplishment of the different Avowes, seems also to differ from the arrangement of the French manuscripts, but in what respect cannot be ascertained from De Bure's description.

In reprinting this Romance, it was deemed advisable to adhere closely to the original, with all its peculiarities of printing, and errors of text, excepting in such obvious typographical blunders as it would have been mere affectation to have retained.¹ The original is a small 4to, printed in sheets of

¹ The corrections referred to are inverted letters, as in the word *cousing*, which very often occurs as *consing*, and which in some instances was corrected. Occasionally also, in the first sheets, capital letters were substituted at the beginning of proper names, when small letters were used ; and the liberty has

been taken to add numbers at the foot of each page for facility of reference, and to repeat the woodcut on the last leaf (page 444). It may here be noticed, that on page 263 several words are illegible, owing to carelessness in printing, but no attempt was made to supply the defect. Indeed

eight leaves, in Roman letter, and does but little credit to the accuracy or elegance of Scottish typography. Besides the sheet containing the title-page, the Panmure copy appears to want another sheet (signature I) in the middle of the volume; defects which unfortunately cannot be supplied. From the woodcut ornaments, serving as the printer's device,¹ which occur on sig. G.v. pp. 105, 106, and of which exact facsimiles are given, it is evident that the volume came from the press of Alexander Arbuthnot, a burgess of Edinburgh, probably about the year 1580. He is chiefly known as the publisher of the first edition of the Holy Scriptures printed in Scotland, which appeared under his name in 1579, although actually printed, in 1576, by Thomas Bassandynne. On the 24th August 1579, Arbuthnot was appointed King's printer;² in 1582, he printed the first edition of Buchanan's History, with the same types, and with nearly the same inaccuracy as this romance; and two years later we have from his press the "Actis of the current Parliament," held at Edinburgh, 22d May 1584. Excepting a Latin tract of Professor Wellwood, in 1582, no other works printed by Arbuthnot are known to have been preserved.

lines and letters in the original are often so indistinctly printed, and words are so separated or run together to accommodate the breadth of the page, that it would be next to an impossibility to have made the reprint, in every instance, a *literal* facsimile; although this has been attempted.

¹ It may be worthy of notice, that the woodcuts were probably executed by a Flemish artist; as the monogram, consisting of the letters A. V.L., is precisely the same as what occurs on several of the

spirited woodcut engravings (usually said to be after designs by Titian) in Nicolas de Nicolay's *Travels*, printed at Antwerp, 1576. According to Papillon (vol. i. p. 152), this artist was Assuerus von Londersel; and Huber (vol. v. p. 176) supposes he was a native of Amsterdam.

² Reg. Secr. Sig. xlv. 37; and Memorial for the Bible Society of Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Lee, App. No. vii.

EDINBURGH :

OCTOBER, M.DCCC.XXXI.

II—SIR RICHARD DE HOLANDE. (3.)

IN printing the "Buke of the Howlat," as a contribution to the Club in 1824, I made a suggestion that the author was in all probability SIR RICHARD HOLLAND, a priest who remained attached to the fortunes of the house of Douglas. Some years afterwards, having obtained a deed connected with Orkney, written by Ricardus de Holande, presbyter in 1457, in his character of a notary-public, it seemed to render this suggestion so nearly conclusive that I intended to have had a facsimile of it engraved for the Members as an interesting autograph. The subsequent discovery of other deeds, either written by Holande, or in which his name occurs, leaves, I think, no doubt as to his identity; and the following list of these deeds may satisfy on this point whoever feels inclined to investigate the history of one of our early but obscure poets who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Riddell was the first, in 1835, to describe one of these deeds, the Indenture of the proposed marriage of George Master of Huntly with Elizabeth Countess of Murray, 20th May 1455; and he was inclined to think that Holland "was either an Englishman, or of English descent, for the surname is foreign to Scotland, while we know it was of high distinction in England, and numbered among its members the Hollands, Dukes of Exeter, and Surrey," etc.¹ But the name of HOLANDE was not unknown in this country at a somewhat earlier period. Thus we find that James the First, by a charter under the Great Seal, granted an annual pension of twenty marks to James, son of John de Holandia, and Edane his spouse, and the longest survivor, payable from the Great Customs of Edinburgh, dated at Edinburgh 3d June, Anno Regis 22^{do} (1427).² That Richard may have

¹ Tract, Legal and Historical, p. 86.

² Regist. Magni Sigilli, Lib. ii. No. 79; and it is repeated, Lib. iii. No. 25. The name of a John

Holland in 1473 is met with in the Acta Auditorum, p. 29, but there is nothing to connect him with the poet.

been another son, or one of the same family, is highly probable ; and the Holandes may have come from England, on the King's return from his long captivity at Windsor, in 1424. The name of Thomas de Holande, a chaplain at Dundee, also appears in a deed, 6th March 1451-2.

The notice of the first four charters preserved in the Scrabster Charter-Chest was communicated by the late Dr. Joseph Robertson. By the kindness of Alexander Hamilton, Esq., W.S., and permission of Colonel Guthrie, of Scotsclader, county of Caithness, the proprietor, I had an opportunity not only of examining the beautiful collection of deeds connected with the ancient family of Dunbar of Westfield, but to select any of them I preferred for a facsimile of the handwriting of Richard de Holande.

1. A charter of the lands of Westfelde and others, by Archibald of Douglas, Earl of Murray, dated at Elgin on the 22d February 1449-50, is witnessed "Domino Ricardo de Holande rectore de Hawkirk secretario nostro."

2. Sasine was given on this charter on the 24th February 1449-50. The notary thus describes himself: "Ego Ricardus de Holande presbiter Cathanensis diocesis publicus Imperiali auctoritate notarius."

3. In a dispensation for the marriage of Alexander of Dunbar of Westfield, dated at the House of St. Anthony's at Leith, on the 6th August 1451, and witnessed by Archibald of Douglas, Earl of Murray, the notary describes himself thus: "Ego Ricardus de Holande rector ecclesie parochialis de Abbreochy Morauensis diocesis."

4. In an instrument regarding a grant of the lands of Westfelde and others, by Elizabeth of Dunbar, Countess of Murray, dated at the Castle of Dernway, on the 19th May 1455, the notary thus describes himself: "Et ego Ricardus de Holande presbiter Morauensis diocesis publicus Imperiali auctoritate notarius."¹

The additional deeds discovered are as follows :—

5. A charter of Gilbert Forrester, Archdeacon of Brechin, dated apud domum Sancti Antonii de Leyth, 1st August 1451, witness "Dns. Michael Gray magister dicte domus Sancti Anthonii, et ego Ricardus de Holande

¹ In the accompanying facsimile of this deed, executed by the photozincography process, the size is somewhat reduced.

[illegible]

presbyter Rector ecclesie parochialis de Abbreochy Moraviensis diocesis publicus Imperiali auctoritate notarius," etc.

6. Letter or brief of Pope Nicolaus V., dated 4 Ides of May 1453, presenting his beloved son, RICHARD HOLAND, presbyter of the Diocese of Murray, to the Chantery of the Church of Murray, vacant by the election of Andreas de Tulloch, formerly Chanter, to the Bishoprick of Caithness. The following is a copy of this presentation, as printed in the valuable collection of Papal deeds published by Father Theiner at Rome, 1864, p. 389 :¹—

ANNO 1453. No. DCCLXVI.

Iudicibus, ut Richardo Holand presbytero Moraviensi cantoriam ecclesie Moraviensis conferant. Reg. Tom. XLI. fol. 300.

NICOLAUS Episcopus, etc. Venerabilibus fratribus Pennensi et Rossensi Episcopis, ac dilecto filio Abbati Monasterii beate Marie de Kynles Moraviensis diocesis, salutem, etc. Vite et morum honestas, aliaque laudabilis probitatis et virtutum merita, super quibus apud nos dilectus filius RICHARDUS HOLAND, presbyter Moraviensis diocesis, fidedigno commendatur testimonio, nos inducunt, ut sibi reddamur ad gratiam liberales. Cum itaque, sicut accepimus, Cantoria ecclesie Moraviensis, quam olim Andreas de Tullach ipsius ecclesie Cantor, dum viveret, obtinebat, per obitum ejusdem Andree, qui ad ecclesiam Cathanensem nunc vacantem per illius Capitulum in Ep̄m electus fuit, a Romana Curia, ad quam pro obtinenda confirmatione sue electionis accesserat, recedendo, extra illam in itinere, ultra tamen duas dietas legales, confirmatione hujusmodi non obtenta, diem suum clausit extremum, vacaverit et vacet ad presens : Nos prefato Richardo premissorum meritorum suorum intuitu specialem gratiam facere volentes, ac omnia et singula cum cura et sine cura beneficia, que idem Richardus etiam ex quibusvis apostolicis dispensationibus obtinet et expectat, ac in quibus et ad que ius sibi quomodolibet spectat, quecumque, quotcumque et qualiacumque fuerint, eorumque fructuum, reddituum et proventuum veros annuos valores, ac dispensationem hujusmodi tenores presentibus pro expressis habentes, discretionis vestre per apostolica

¹ *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum, etc.*, p. 389. Romæ 1864. Folio.

scripta mandamus, quatenus vos vel duo aut unus vestrum per vos, vel alium seu alios Cantoriam, que in ipsa ecclesia Moraviensi dignitas, non tamen maior post pontificalem existat, predictam, et cuius fructus, redditus et proventus quinquaginta librarum sterlingorum secundum communem estimationem valorem annum, ut idem Richardus asserit, non excedunt, sive ut premittitur, vel per quondam Richardi Claphanie extra dictam Curiam defuncti, aut alias quovis modo, vel alterius cujuscumque persona, seu per liberam dictorum Andree et Richardi, aut bene memorie Thome Episcopi Orchadensis, illam ex concessione apostolica, dum viveret, obtinentis, seu alicujus alterius de illo extra Romanam Curia, etiam coram notario, etc., vacet, etc., non sit in ea alicui specialiter ius quesitum, cum omnibus, juribus et pertineniciis suis prefato Richardo auctoritate nostra conferre et assignare curetis, inducentis eum vel procuratorem suum ejus nomine in corporalem possessionem Cantorie, juriumque et pertineniarum predictorum, et defendentes inductum, amoti exinde quolibet illicito detentore, ac facientes Richardum, vel pro eo procuratorem predictum ad Cantoriam hujusmodi, ut est moris, admitti, sibi que de illius fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, juribus et obventionibus universis integre responderi. Contradictores, etc. Non obstantibus, etc. Dat. Rome apud Sanctum Petrum, Anno, etc. Millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo tertio, quarto Idus Maii, Pontificatus nostri anno septimo.

7. Indenture or contract matrimonial between George Master of Huntly and Elizabeth Countess of Murray, dated at Forres in Murray, 20th May 1455, in which Sir Richard of Holande, Chantour of Murray, is a party.¹

8. Notarial Instrument, written and attested in his usual manner, by "Ricardus de Holande presbyter canonicus Orcadensis publicus Imperiali auctoritate notarius," by which Alexander Sinclair, son and heir of the late Thomas Sinclair, conveyed a grant of his lands, etc., in Kirkwall, to his intended spouse, Margaret, daughter of Robert Williamson. Dated at Kirkwall, 24th November 1457.²

9. Deed of Collation, by William, Bishop of Orkney and Zetland, to

¹ First noticed in Riddell's Tracts, Legal and Historical, p. 86; and since printed at full length, from the notarial copy in the Gordon Charter-Chest, in the Spalding Miscellany, vol. iv. pp. 128-131.

² This deed, in my own possession, is the one referred to at p. 11. A facsimile of Holande's attestation is annexed at p. 16, the exact size of the original.

Sir Thomas Williamson, chaplain of the vicarage of Ronaldshay, vacant by the demission of Dom. Ricardus Holande, last possessor of the same. Dated at Tyngwall in Zetland, 3d June 1467.¹

It may be added that the allusions in the "Buke of the Howlat" to the Douglas family came most naturally and appropriately from one of their adherents; and the accompanying facsimile of Holande's writing (*manu propria scripta*) has the recommendation of being dated from Tarnaway Castle, so near the time when his poem was composed.

The latest notice of Holande that has been discovered, still evinces his steady and faithful adherence to the Douglasses, amidst the changes of fortune which overtook that noble and powerful family. It occurs in the Act of Parliament, 2d March 1481-2, when Sir Richard Holland and another priest, Sir Patrick Haliburton, are specially excluded from the remission offered to all those who shall forsake "the traitour James of Douglace," and come over to the King (James the Third).²

Another circumstance to be mentioned is, that in examining some early Protocol books, I observed in the old covers of one written in the year 1529 or 1530, that portions of a printed edition of the "Buke of the Howlat" had been used in the binding. Having, with some difficulty, detached nearly the only fragment not destroyed by damp, it was given to me, being anxious to compare it with the text of the mss. Although nothing but a mutilated leaf, it is quite sufficient to show that this singular production had previously existed in a printed form; and that, if not actually from the press of Walter Chepman, who introduced the art of printing into Scotland, it was at least printed at Edinburgh from the types he employed, and not later than perhaps the year 1520. The size may be called a small 4to. The subjoined two stanzas, contained in this detached leaf, correspond very closely with the text of the Club edition. A few words or letters, as marked, required to be supplied.

¹ Printed in the Spalding Miscellany, vol. v. p. 323.

² Acta Parl. vol. xi. p. 139.

[FLIII.]

The] sternis of ane othir freynde sternis so faire
 Ane callit murray the riche lord of renounis
 Deit] and a doughter gat till his deir airc
 Off all] his tresour vntald touris et totonis
 The d]ouglas in thai dais douchty all quhare
 Archib]ald the honourable in habitatiounis
 Wedd]it that wlonk with worthy off ware
 With] rent and wyth riches and be thai resounis
 He bu]re the sternis of estate in his stele weidis
 Wlyth] blomand, and bryt
 Throu] the murrays myt The douglas suc[cedis.]
 And] sa throu goddis foresicht,

[FLII.]

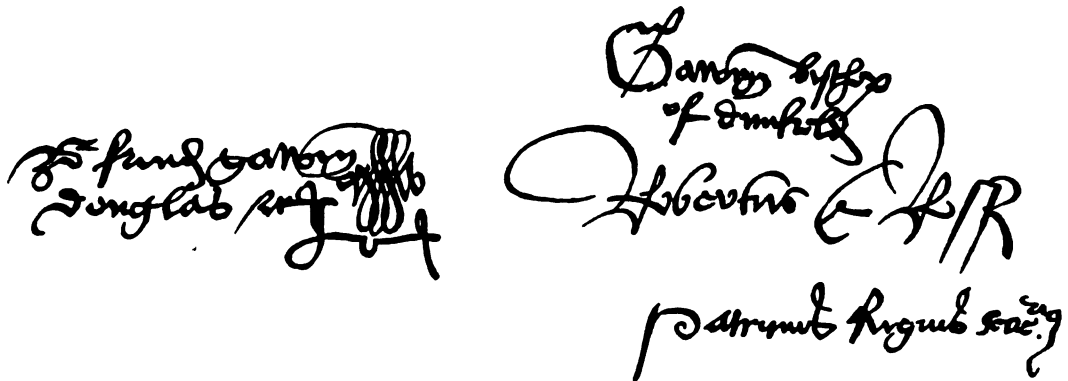
The forest of Etrike, and othir inewe
 The landis of latoder, and lorchippis lere
 Wyth] dynt of his deif suerd the douglas so dewe,
 Man wichtly of vvere wit ye but were
 Fra sonis of the Saxouns now gif I sall schewe
 The order of thair armes it war to tell tere
 The harris of best gold thouthe I thame hale k[neue]
 It suld vs occupy all day tharfor I end here
 Re]ferris me to harraidis to tell you the hale
 Of] othir scheldis so schene
 Sum part wil I mene Worthy [to wale.]
 That war on the tree grene

III.—BISHOP GAWIN DOUGLAS. (64.)

THE incidents in the life of Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, author of the Palace of Honour, and translator of the *Æneid* of Virgil, have been described in a variety of works. A brief notice in this place is all that may be required. He was the third son of Archibald Earl of Angus, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lord Boyd, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. He was born in the year 1474, and received his education at the University of St. Andrews. In the Historical Notices prefixed to the Club volume in 1859, of Charters connected with the Collegiate Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, of which Douglas was Provost from 1501 to 1514, I gave all the information that could be gathered respecting his early history.

In the battle of Floddon, which proved so fatal to Scotland, the youthful Archbishop of St. Andrews was slain, and Douglas aspired to obtain this high appointment. Henry the Eighth, at the solicitation of his sister, the Queen-Dowager of Scotland, addressed a letter to Pope Leo X. in favour of Douglas (Dns. Gawinus Douglas), requesting that he might be promoted to the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, the see being still vacant. It is dated from Greenwich, 28th January 1514-15. The interest, however, of Andrew Forman, Bishop of Moray, prevailed. In like manner, the Abbacy of Aberbrothok, held *in commendam* by George Hepburn, Bishop of the Isles, who also fell at Floddon, being vacant, Douglas was postulated to it, and signed letters and papers under this designation; but his nomination being contested, he met with another disappointment, James Beton, Archbishop of Glasgow and Chancellor of Scotland, having secured this rich benefice *in commendam* for himself. Some years later he resigned it in favour of his nephew, who became Cardinal. At length Douglas was more successful in obtaining the See of Dunkeld, and was consecrated at Glasgow in 1516.

From this time Bishop Douglas continued to be employed in public negotiations ; and in the annexed facsimile his name is found with those of Robert Cockburn, Bishop of Ross, and of Patrick Panter, Abbot of Cambuskenneth and Secretary, in a paper signed by them as "Ambassadouris of Scotland," in 1518.¹



The image shows three handwritten signatures in black ink. On the left is a signature that appears to read 'Bishop Douglas'. In the center is a signature that appears to read 'Robert Cockburn'. On the right is a signature that appears to read 'Patrick Panter'.

In the later period of his life, Bishop Douglas was involved in the political affairs and contests which distracted Scotland, and he proceeded to London, in December 1521, to negotiate with Henry VIII., against the Duke of Albany, Regent, who had returned to Scotland after an absence of four years ; and he addressed a memorial exposing his proceedings in January following. But during his own absence he was denounced, and driven, as it were, into exile, he died of the plague,² in the house of Thomas Lord Dacre, in St. Clement's parish, near London, towards the middle of September 1522. Bishop Douglas executed his will on the 10th, and probate was granted on the 19th September 1522.³ He directed his body to be interred in the choir of the church of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist of Savoy, near London.

A brass tablet on the floor of the Savoy Church, on the south of the Strand, London, marked the place of his interment, alongside of Thomas Halsay, LL.D., Bishop of Leighlin and Pope's Prothonotary for Ireland, who

¹ From originals in the British Museum, Cotton mss. B. ii. 357, and B. vi. 174. Two facsimiles of the Bishop's signature at an earlier date, one as Postulate of Aberbrothock (from the Acta Minorum Concilii), are given in the Charters of St. Giles, etc., p. xxxvi.

² "Qui eo ipso anno Londini pestilentia absumptus est." (Polydori Virgilii Angl. Hist., p. 73, edit. 1649.)

³ Riddell's Reply to Hamilton of Bardowie, App. p. 6. Edinb. 1828, 4to.

died about the same time at Westminster. Dr. Cotton says of this Irish Bishop, "It is believed that he never saw his diocese, being constantly employed abroad in affairs of the Church."¹ A long while since, having been interested in such matters, after examining the tablet, I found that the eminent civil engineer, Mr. Rennie, had obtained a few impressions (the words of course reversed) from the brass plate, one of which was given me by Mr. Chalmers, and from this the annexed facsimile is taken. The words of the inscription (not keeping the contractions) reads as follows :—

"Hic jacet Thomas Halsey Leglinensis episcopus in basilica sancti Petri Romae nationis Anglicorum penitenciaris, summae probitatis vir qui hoc solum post se reliquit, vixit dum vixit bene : cui laevus conditur Gavanus Dowglas, natione Scotus, Dunkeldensis praesul, patria sua exul, Anno Christi 1522."²

On the 7th of July 1864, a fire happened which left the Savoy chapel in a state of complete ruin, with most of its interesting monuments destroyed. The building itself, as a royal chapel, has been restored at the Queen's expense. The old brass tablet was found among the ruins. For another rubbing, done since the fire, I am indebted to Sir Charles Blount, who has exerted himself to have the original replaced in the church. Unfortunately its former position cannot now be ascertained.

In regard to the writings of Bishop Douglas, the publisher of the Edinburgh edition of the Palace of Honour in 1579 (reprinted for the Club in 1827) states that "the divers impressiones befor imprentit of this notabill werk have bene altogidder faultie and corrupt, not onlie that quhilk has bene imprentit at London, but also the copyis *set furth of auld amangis our selfis*." A few years ago I obtained a fragment of three or four leaves, partially mutilated, of one of these earlier editions, probably from the press of Thomas Davidson, at Edinburgh, about the year 1530. The London edition is that of Robert Copland in 1553.

¹ Cotton's *Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae*, vol. ii. p. 386. See also Sir James Ware's *Works*, by Harris, vol. i. p. 460.

² "Here lieth Thomas Halsey, Bishop of Leighlin, Penitentiary of the English Nation in the

Church of St. Peter's, in Rome, a man of great probity, who left only this character behind him : He lived, while he lived, well. On his left is buried Gawan Douglas of the Scots Nation, Bishop of Dunkeld, an exile from his country. In the year of Christ 1522."

The earliest edition of his Virgil is that printed by R. Copland at London, 1553 (within the same ornamented woodcut border as the *Palice of Honour*). The title is "THE xiii. Bukes of Eneados of the famos Poete Virgill, Translatet out of Latyne verses into Scottish metir, bi the Reuerend Father in God, Mayster Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkel, and vnkil to the Erle of Angus. Euery buke hauing hys perticular Prologe. Imprinted at London, 1553." 4to, black letter. The text is remarkable for its inaccuracy. No mention is made from what source it was taken.

The edition of Virgil, edited by Thomas Ruddiman, and published at Edinburgh, 1710, folio, was taken from an excellent ms. in the University Library of Edinburgh, written about the year 1540, which belonged to William Lord Ruthven. I wonder Ruddiman should have overlooked the earlier ms. in the same library with the name and date "W. Hay, 1527" and also "M. Joannes Elphynstoun." Ruddiman's glossary, attached to his edition, has always been highly esteemed.

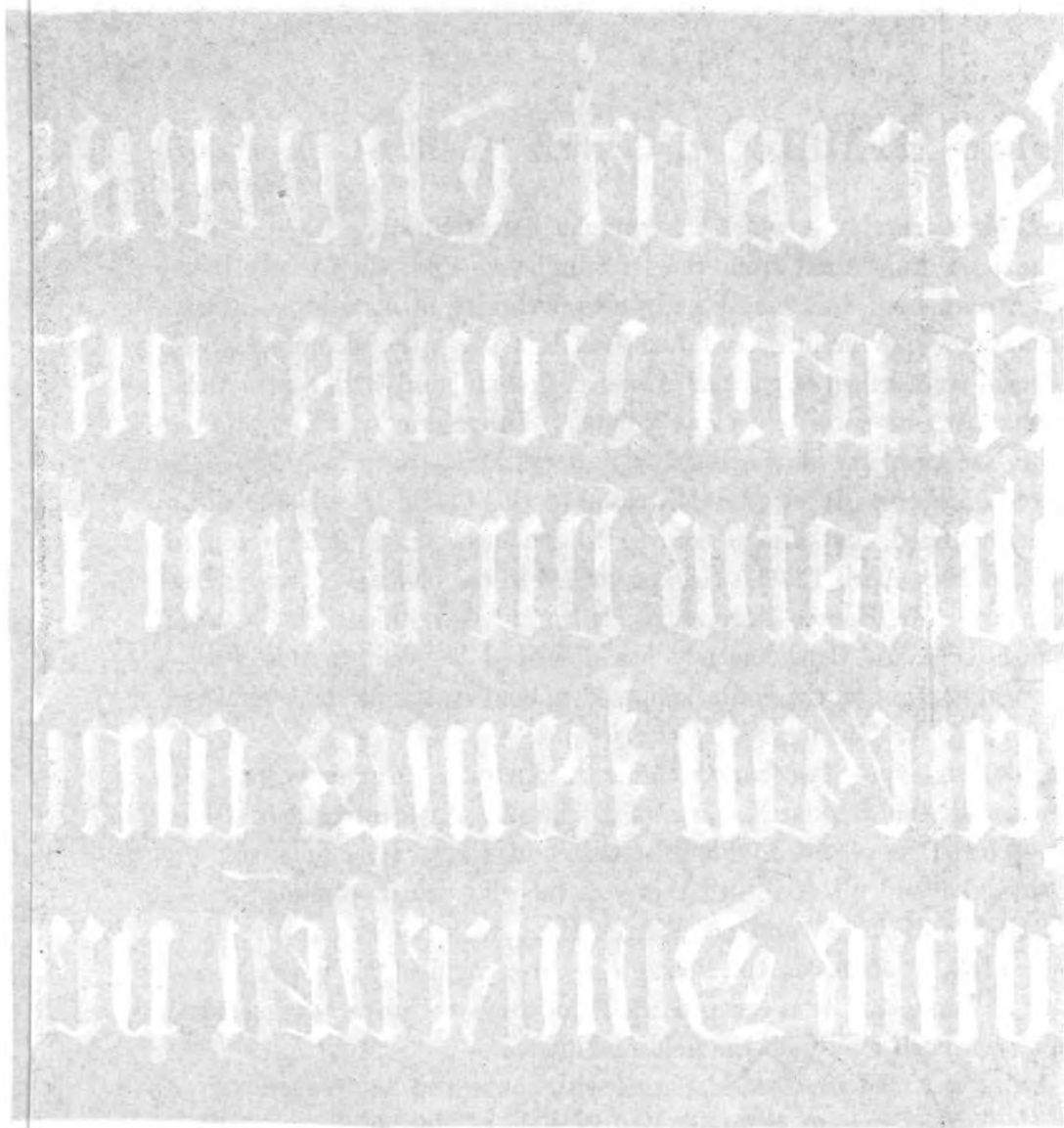
In the early part of the present century, Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie, was long engaged in preparing collections for a new and revised edition of the "Virgil," and the Bishop's other works, in four volumes from a collation of early mss. But the printing was never commenced. His Lordship was not aware, I believe, of the Cambridge ms.

Had the intended third volume of the Virgil, contributed to the Club in 1839, containing an introduction, glossary, and general title pages to complete the work ever appeared, we might have expected a special description of the several mss. It may be proper therefore to notice that the text of the Club edition was given literally from the Cambridge ms. in Trinity College Library, among Gale's mss. (O. 3. 12).¹ It is a small folio written about the year 1525, in the original binding, and has the name of John Danyelston, rector of Dysart, written on the title. It may also be noticed that in the colophon at page 905, "Master Matho Geddes, scribe or writar to the Translatar," was the Bishop's chaplain, and one of his executors, to whom the administration of his affairs was granted at London 19th September 1522.

¹ See Catalogue of Club Books, p. 71. Edinb. 1867. 8vo.

Quoniam in huius
scriptura. Summe
plurimum dicitur
hominibus natione
scotum. 4. ep. 1522.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, EDINBURGH.



IV.—LES AFFAIRES DU CONTE DE BODUEL. (29.)

THE Manuscript from which this singular narrative was printed in 1829 has since been transferred from the Drottingholms Bibliothek to the Royal Library, Stockholm. In 1859, I had an opportunity of comparing it with the Bannatyne Club volume, and found that it was very accurately given. It consists of sixteen leaves, written in a neat French hand, with contractions, and forms part of a miscellaneous volume. Draxholm, which in former times was the property of the Bishops of Roeskilde, latterly merged in the barony of Adelsborg. It was in the prison of this Castle that Bothwell, in 1573, was confined, and also, according to the most trustworthy accounts, that he died 19th April 1578. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Faareveile. Mr. Horace Marryat, in his work, "A Residence in Jutland, the Danish Isles, and Copenhagen"¹ has described his visit to this church, and the examination of the coffin supposed to contain the mortal remains of "Grev Boduell," or Bothwell.

In the Bannatyne Miscellany, volume third, various documents are given in reference to the Hepburns, Earls of Bothwell. At the time I was very much perplexed in regard to Patrick Master of Halis. The following extracts show beyond all doubt that it was he who was a younger son of Patrick Earl of Bothwell, and not Patrick Hepburn, who became Bishop of Moray in 1535, as stated in the Peerages. On account of his youth he had remained at home, and thus escaped the fate which so nearly extinguished the whole Bothwell family on the field of Floddon :—

"ANE letter made in dowble forme, with consent of the Governour, to Patrik Hepburne, sone to vmquhile Patrik Erle of Boithvile, etc., makand hym and his assignais, ane or ma, curatouris to John Hepburne of the Cragis,

¹ Lond. 1860, vol. i. p. 417.

sone and are to vmquhile Adam Hepburne of the Craggis, bruther-germane to to the said vmquhile Patrik Erle Boithwile, etc., becaus the said Johne Is be the hand of God dom and defe and vnnaturale, with power to the said Patrik and his assignis, ane or ma, to intromet with the said Johne his landis, rentis, possessiones, takkis, stedingis, and gudis, movable and unmovable, togydder with the advocacionis and donationis of kirkis and chapillaneriis, and to mak baillies, procuratouris and factouris to folow and defend the said Johne, his landis, etc., and generalie all vther and sundry thingis to do, and usehat and exerss that to the office of curatory of law or consuetude ar knawin to pertene, or that the said John mycht do hymself and he war of perfyte wit, n^ralite age and knowlege, saifing al manis rycht according to the law, gyf the said Johne be as is abone writtin, nochtwithstanding the said Patrikis minorite and less age upon the quhilk, King and his Governour forsaid dispenses with hym be ther letters, etc., at Edinburgh, the vij day of Junii the zer of God J^m v^c xvj zeris, and of the Kingis regne the thryd zere.

*"Per signaturam manu
domini Gubernatoris subscripsit."*¹

"Ane letter to Patrik Hepburne, sone and air to Patrik Hepburne, Maister of Halis, dispersand with him to brouk and vse the office of Schirefship of Louthiane, within the constabulary of Hadingtoun, and all vther offices within the realme, lik as he wes of lauchfull age.—At Falkland, the xxvij day of Julij the zere of God 1531.

*"Per signaturam S. D. N. Regis subscript."*²

"19 Decembris 1541.

"Anent the summondis rasit at the instance of Patrik Hepburne, sone to Patrik Hepburne, Maister of Halis, cessioner and assignay lawfullie constitut be Patrik Erle Bothuile, air and successour lineale to umquhile Patrik Lord Halis, his forgrantschir in and to the reversioun, etc., of the landis of Est Mains of Prendergast, etc."³

¹ Reg. Secreti Sigilli, vol. v. fol. 58, b.

² Regist. Secr. Sigilli, vol. ix. fol. 32. On the

³ Acta Domini. Conc. et Sess. vol. xvii. fol. 70, b.

margin is written "delete."

V.—LA MOTHE FÉNELON. (67.)

THE "Correspondence Diplomatique" of La Mothe Fénelon (for copies of which the Club became a subscriber) extends from the year 1568 to 1575. During that period he was ambassador of France at the Court of England. In the Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. i. p. 73, will be found the Instructions from Henry III., King of France, to le Sieur de La Mothe Fénelon, when he came to Scotland in January 1583. A translation of these Instructions is given in Calderwood's History, vol. iii., and in the appendix to Principal Robertson's History of Scotland. A letter from Elizabeth to Bowes and Davison,¹ her ambassadors, shows the interest she took in Fénelon's visit, by sending Davison at the same time to Edinburgh to watch his motions, and counteract his proceedings as far as possible.

Fénelon arrived on the 7th January 1582-3, and he had an audience of the King on the 11th, in presence of the English ambassador. They declared the object of their coming was to attempt a reconciliation betwixt the King and his nobility, as well as to strengthen the friendship and maintain the amity of these kingdoms ; but it is alleged, that Fénelon "had another head to propone, which he concealed till a little before his departure, to witt, that the Queene, the King's mother, was content to receave her sonne in associatioun of the authoritie."²

Fénelon, it appears, was not quite successful in gaining the object of his mission, but the King sent an order to the Council of Edinburgh to prepare a banquet for him before his departure. This was viewed by the clergy and the more zealous Protestants with great dislike, and it was intimated to the people that the congregation should meet the same day for fasting and prayer.

¹ Murrin's State Papers, p. 372.

² Calderwood's History, vol. iii. p. 696 (Wodrow Society).

The expense of this banquet made "to Monseure La Mott, Imbassadour to the King of France, came to viij^{xx} ij lib. vj^s viij^d (£162, 6s. 8d.)" Some delay in paying this having occurred, the Provost and Town Counsell had to issue a Precept, on the 8th of January 1583-4, ordaining the Auditors of their Treasurer's Accounts to allow the said sum in his Compts ; and it accordingly appears in the Discharge, as—

"Precept for a bankett that was maid to Monsour La Mote, the Frenche Imbassadour, at the Kingis command and Consale—viij^{xx} ij lib. vj^s viij^d" (£162, 6s. 8d.).

La Mothe Fénelon took his departure in the beginning of February, and went that night to Seaton, and from thence to Berwick. Another French ambassador, Monsieur de Maineville, who had arrived on the 20th of January with a great train, remained behind, and King James was so well satisfied with him, that, on his departure, he made him a handsome present, as we learn from the Treasurer's Accounts, as follows :—

"1583, *Aprile*.—Item, be his Majesties precept deliuerit to Mons^r Meneweill French ambassadour at his depairting ane change of gold, weyand xxxv vneces, xxiiij^{jt} with ane tablet and ane double ring of gold to hing the same, etc. *Inde* £919, 10s. 0d.

"Item, at the depairting of Mons^r Meneweill to the pieir, be the way at the fute of the Cannogait, in Leyth and Newhawin at his imbarking, £3, 0s. 0d."

VI.—JOHN ROLLAND. (57.)

AMONG old parchments which frequently fall into my hands, I happened to obtain a few which served to show that Rolland of Dalkeith had received a learned education, and acted as a Notary-Public. This may explain the allusion to his Aunt Kate's objections for using clerkly terms in his earliest poetical work.

The fault, I said, for hir saik I suld mend it,
Quhair soho befor with strange termis was offendit,
I promiseit hir of honestie to quyte thame,
And with Toun termes my bow it suld be bendit :
Fra Clerkliie termes my pen suld be suspendit,
And in my verse be na way I suld wryte thame.¹

And again, in his address to the Reader, he says,—

Becaus I was reprovit of befor,
That I suld not in Clerkliie termes gloir ;
Bot in plaine speiche my buik for to address
With commoun talk. . . .

A facsimile of his writing is here given,² exhibiting the usual form of his signature in official attestations. It is dated 21st of June 1556. It may be observed that laymen as well as ecclesiastics might qualify themselves to act in this capacity ; and it is quite possible that, after the Reformation, when church lands and tithes were liberally appropriated by the nobility and persons in power, for their own use or for their dependants, Rolland may have obtained a grant of the vicarage teinds of the suppressed church of Maxwellhauch, on the rising ground on the south of the Tweed, nearly opposite Kelso.

¹ Prologue to the *Sevin Sages*.

² See facsimile at page 16.

There was a John Rolland incorporated as a student in St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, in the year 1514, and his name occurs as a licentiate in 1519, but this obviously could not have been the Poet. Nor is it certain whether he was the person who obtained a grant of the vicarage of Maxwellhaugh; although it is not improbable, as the Morton family, for whom he acted at Dalkeith, had a residence there.

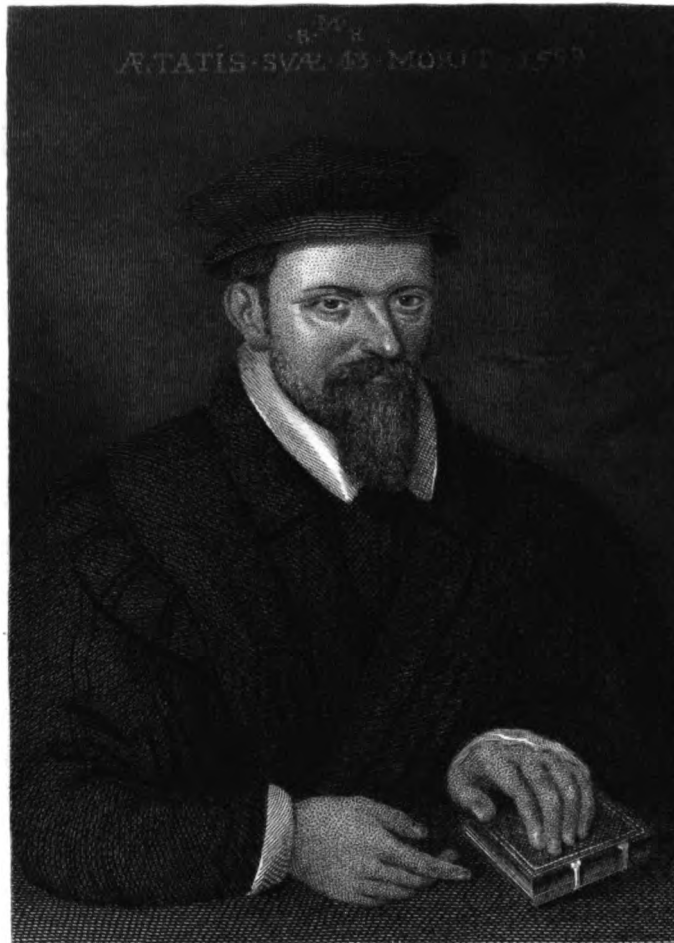
If so, Rolland, it appears from the following entry in the Register of Presentations to benefices, was dead in 1597 :—

"1597. *5th June*.—Presentation to Andro Ker, sone to John Ker of Cavers, the vicarage of Maxwellhauch, in the sherifffdom of Roxburgh, for his sustentatioun at the schulis, etc., vacant be deceis of umquhile Johnne Rolland, last possessour thair of."

Seven years later, as we learn from the same Register, that the teinds were annexed to the church of Kelso, and Rolland's name again occurs as having formerly held the vicarage. The presentation runs thus :—

"1604. *4th May*.—Mr. William Balfour, minister of Kelso, presented to the vicarage of the parochie kirk of Maxwell, vacant be deceis of umquhile Johnne Rolland, last vicar and possessour thair of, or be depositioun of Andro Ker, sone naturall to John Ker, burgess of Edinburgh, pretended vicar of the said vicarage."





M^r Robert Koeke

VIL-PRINCIPAL BOLLOCK 18

IN 1824, when the Congress published a collection for the Missionaries entitled, "De Vita et Morte Missionarii Americani, Narrationes, Illustrationes, et Descriptiones, etc.", it was expected that a detailed account of the life of the first Protestant to have been in the country would be given. The volume was published in 1824, and the first edition was sold for \$1.00. The second edition, published in 1825, was sold for \$1.50. The third edition, published in 1826, was sold for \$2.00. The fourth edition, published in 1827, was sold for \$2.50. The fifth edition, published in 1828, was sold for \$3.00. The sixth edition, published in 1829, was sold for \$3.50. The seventh edition, published in 1830, was sold for \$4.00. The eighth edition, published in 1831, was sold for \$4.50. The ninth edition, published in 1832, was sold for \$5.00. The tenth edition, published in 1833, was sold for \$5.50. The eleventh edition, published in 1834, was sold for \$6.00. The twelfth edition, published in 1835, was sold for \$6.50. The thirteenth edition, published in 1836, was sold for \$7.00. The fourteenth edition, published in 1837, was sold for \$7.50. The fifteenth edition, published in 1838, was sold for \$8.00. The sixteenth edition, published in 1839, was sold for \$8.50. The seventeenth edition, published in 1840, was sold for \$9.00. The eighteenth edition, published in 1841, was sold for \$9.50. The nineteenth edition, published in 1842, was sold for \$10.00. The twentieth edition, published in 1843, was sold for \$10.50. The twenty-first edition, published in 1844, was sold for \$11.00. The twenty-second edition, published in 1845, was sold for \$11.50. The twenty-third edition, published in 1846, was sold for \$12.00. The twenty-fourth edition, published in 1847, was sold for \$12.50. The twenty-fifth edition, published in 1848, was sold for \$13.00. The twenty-sixth edition, published in 1849, was sold for \$13.50. The twenty-seventh edition, published in 1850, was sold for \$14.00. The twenty-eighth edition, published in 1851, was sold for \$14.50. The twenty-ninth edition, published in 1852, was sold for \$15.00. The thirtieth edition, published in 1853, was sold for \$15.50. The thirty-first edition, published in 1854, was sold for \$16.00. The thirty-second edition, published in 1855, was sold for \$16.50. The thirty-third edition, published in 1856, was sold for \$17.00. The thirty-fourth edition, published in 1857, was sold for \$17.50. The thirty-fifth edition, published in 1858, was sold for \$18.00. The thirty-sixth edition, published in 1859, was sold for \$18.50. The thirty-seventh edition, published in 1860, was sold for \$19.00. The thirty-eighth edition, published in 1861, was sold for \$19.50. The thirty-ninth edition, published in 1862, was sold for \$20.00. The fortieth edition, published in 1863, was sold for \$20.50. The forty-first edition, published in 1864, was sold for \$21.00. The forty-second edition, published in 1865, was sold for \$21.50. The forty-third edition, published in 1866, was sold for \$22.00. The forty-fourth edition, published in 1867, was sold for \$22.50. The forty-fifth edition, published in 1868, was sold for \$23.00. The forty-sixth edition, published in 1869, was sold for \$23.50. The forty-seventh edition, published in 1870, was sold for \$24.00. The forty-eighth edition, published in 1871, was sold for \$24.50. The forty-ninth edition, published in 1872, was sold for \$25.00. The fiftieth edition, published in 1873, was sold for \$25.50. The fifty-first edition, published in 1874, was sold for \$26.00. The fifty-second edition, published in 1875, was sold for \$26.50. The fifty-third edition, published in 1876, was sold for \$27.00. The fifty-fourth edition, published in 1877, was sold for \$27.50. The fifty-fifth edition, published in 1878, was sold for \$28.00. The fifty-sixth edition, published in 1879, was sold for \$28.50. The fifty-seventh edition, published in 1880, was sold for \$29.00. The fifty-eighth edition, published in 1881, was sold for \$29.50. The fifty-ninth edition, published in 1882, was sold for \$30.00. The sixtieth edition, published in 1883, was sold for \$30.50. The sixty-first edition, published in 1884, was sold for \$31.00. The sixty-second edition, published in 1885, was sold for \$31.50. The sixty-third edition, published in 1886, was sold for \$32.00. The sixty-fourth edition, published in 1887, was sold for \$32.50. The sixty-fifth edition, published in 1888, was sold for \$33.00. The sixty-sixth edition, published in 1889, was sold for \$33.50. The sixty-seventh edition, published in 1890, was sold for \$34.00. The sixty-eighth edition, published in 1891, was sold for \$34.50. The sixty-ninth edition, published in 1892, was sold for \$35.00. The seventieth edition, published in 1893, was sold for \$35.50. The seventy-first edition, published in 1894, was sold for \$36.00. The seventy-second edition, published in 1895, was sold for \$36.50. The seventy-third edition, published in 1896, was sold for \$37.00. The seventy-fourth edition, published in 1897, was sold for \$37.50. The seventy-fifth edition, published in 1898, was sold for \$38.00. The seventy-sixth edition, published in 1899, was sold for \$38.50. The seventy-seventh edition, published in 1900, was sold for \$39.00. The seventy-eighth edition, published in 1901, was sold for \$39.50. The seventy-ninth edition, published in 1902, was sold for \$40.00. The eightieth edition, published in 1903, was sold for \$40.50. The eighty-first edition, published in 1904, was sold for \$41.00. The eighty-second edition, published in 1905, was sold for \$41.50. The eighty-third edition, published in 1906, was sold for \$42.00. The eighty-fourth edition, published in 1907, was sold for \$42.50. The eighty-fifth edition, published in 1908, was sold for \$43.00. The eighty-sixth edition, published in 1909, was sold for \$43.50. The eighty-seventh edition, published in 1910, was sold for \$44.00. The eighty-eighth edition, published in 1911, was sold for \$44.50. The eighty-ninth edition, published in 1912, was sold for \$45.00. The ninetieth edition, published in 1913, was sold for \$45.50. The ninety-first edition, published in 1914, was sold for \$46.00. The ninety-second edition, published in 1915, was sold for \$46.50. The ninety-third edition, published in 1916, was sold for \$47.00. The ninety-fourth edition, published in 1917, was sold for \$47.50. The ninety-fifth edition, published in 1918, was sold for \$48.00. The ninety-sixth edition, published in 1919, was sold for \$48.50. The ninety-seventh edition, published in 1920, was sold for \$49.00. The ninety-eighth edition, published in 1921, was sold for \$49.50. The ninety-ninth edition, published in 1922, was sold for \$50.00. The hundredth edition, published in 1923, was sold for \$50.50. The hundred and first edition, published in 1924, was sold for \$51.00. The hundred and second edition, published in 1925, was sold for \$51.50. The hundred and third edition, published in 1926, was sold for \$52.00. The hundred and fourth edition, published in 1927, was sold for \$52.50. The hundred and fifth edition, published in 1928, was sold for \$53.00. The hundred and sixth edition, published in 1929, was sold for \$53.50. The hundred and seventh edition, published in 1930, was sold for \$54.00. The hundred and eighth edition, published in 1931, was sold for \$54.50. The hundred and ninth edition, published in 1932, was sold for \$55.00. The hundred and tenth edition, published in 1933, was sold for \$55.50. The hundred and eleventh edition, published in 1934, was sold for \$56.00. The hundred and twelfth edition, published in 1935, was sold for \$56.50. The hundred and thirteenth edition, published in 1936, was sold for \$57.00. The hundred and fourteenth edition, published in 1937, was sold for \$57.50. The hundred and fifteenth edition, published in 1938, was sold for \$58.00. The hundred and sixteenth edition, published in 1939, was sold for \$58.50. The hundred and seventeenth edition, published in 1940, was sold for \$59.00. The hundred and eighteenth edition, published in 1941, was sold for \$59.50. The hundred and nineteenth edition, published in 1942, was sold for \$60.00. The hundred and twentieth edition, published in 1943, was sold for \$60.50. The hundred and twenty-first edition, published in 1944, was sold for \$61.00. The hundred and twenty-second edition, published in 1945, was sold for \$61.50. The hundred and twenty-third edition, published in 1946, was sold for \$62.00. The hundred and twenty-fourth edition, published in 1947, was sold for \$62.50. The hundred and twenty-fifth edition, published in 1948, was sold for \$63.00. The hundred and twenty-sixth edition, published in 1949, was sold for \$63.50. The hundred and twenty-seventh edition, published in 1950, was sold for \$64.00. The hundred and twenty-eighth edition, published in 1951, was sold for \$64.50. The hundred and twenty-ninth edition, published in 1952, was sold for \$65.00. The hundred and thirtieth edition, published in 1953, was sold for \$65.50. The hundred and thirty-first edition, published in 1954, was sold for \$66.00. The hundred and thirty-second edition, published in 1955, was sold for \$66.50. The hundred and thirty-third edition, published in 1956, was sold for \$67.00. The hundred and thirty-fourth edition, published in 1957, was sold for \$67.50. The hundred and thirty-fifth edition, published in 1958, was sold for \$68.00. The hundred and thirty-sixth edition, published in 1959, was sold for \$68.50. The hundred and thirty-seventh edition, published in 1960, was sold for \$69.00. The hundred and thirty-eighth edition, published in 1961, was sold for \$69.50. The hundred and thirty-ninth edition, published in 1962, was sold for \$70.00. The hundred and fortieth edition, published in 1963, was sold for \$70.50. The hundred and forty-first edition, published in 1964, was sold for \$71.00. The hundred and forty-second edition, published in 1965, was sold for \$71.50. The hundred and forty-third edition, published in 1966, was sold for \$72.00. The hundred and forty-fourth edition, published in 1967, was sold for \$72.50. The hundred and forty-fifth edition, published in 1968, was sold for \$73.00. The hundred and forty-sixth edition, published in 1969, was sold for \$73.50. The hundred and forty-seventh edition, published in 1970, was sold for \$74.00. The hundred and forty-eighth edition, published in 1971, was sold for \$74.50. The hundred and forty-ninth edition, published in 1972, was sold for \$75.00. The hundred and fiftieth edition, published in 1973, was sold for \$75.50. The hundred and fifty-first edition, published in 1974, was sold for \$76.00. The hundred and fifty-second edition, published in 1975, was sold for \$76.50. The hundred and fifty-third edition, published in 1976, was sold for \$77.00. The hundred and fifty-fourth edition, published in 1977, was sold for \$77.50. The hundred and fifty-fifth edition, published in 1978, was sold for \$78.00. The hundred and fifty-sixth edition, published in 1979, was sold for \$78.50. The hundred and fifty-seventh edition, published in 1980, was sold for \$79.00. The hundred and fifty-eighth edition, published in 1981, was sold for \$79.50. The hundred and fifty-ninth edition, published in 1982, was sold for \$80.00. The hundred and sixtieth edition, published in 1983, was sold for \$80.50. The hundred and sixty-first edition, published in 1984, was sold for \$81.00. The hundred and sixty-second edition, published in 1985, was sold for \$81.50. The hundred and sixty-third edition, published in 1986, was sold for \$82.00. The hundred and sixty-fourth edition, published in 1987, was sold for \$82.50. The hundred and sixty-fifth edition, published in 1988, was sold for \$83.00. The hundred and sixty-sixth edition, published in 1989, was sold for \$83.50. The hundred and sixty-seventh edition, published in 1990, was sold for \$84.00.

He is usually called "Doc" and is the
 a Poet House and of M. Journal. He is at
 a quarter. He was born near St. Louis, Mo.



Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a signature or a name, located below the photograph.

VII.—PRINCIPAL ROLLOCK. (16.)

IN 1824, when the Committee resolved upon publishing for the Members the volume entitled, "*De Vita et Morte Roberti Rollok, Academiæ Edin-burgensæ primarii Narrationes ; Auctoribus Georgio Robertson et Henrico Charteris*," it was expected that a detailed account of Rollock's life, by the Editor, would have been prefixed to these two contemporary narratives. But this having been delayed, the volume was circulated, without any preliminary matter, in 1826. In like manner, when the Wodrow Society commenced the publication of some of Rollock's works, the editor purposed to have furnished a biography ; but in this instance also such an expectation remained unfulfilled. Many notices, however, of Rollock's life are given by the historians of the University of Edinburgh, Thomas Crawford, Alexander Bower, and Professor Dalzell.

The narrative by George Robertson is a small volume of twenty-four leaves, printed at Edinburgh by Henry Charteris. A facsimile of the title is given in the Club volume. Robertson, who was one of Rollock's pupils, was appointed a Regent, November 13th, 1594, and four years later he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh. The life by Charteris had remained unpublished in a manuscript volume in the University Library, Edinburgh. Charteris, who had been one of the Regents from October 1589, was elected to be Rollock's successor as Principal, February 14th, 1598-99.

A few dates in connexion with the accompanying portrait may not be unsuitable.

ROBERT ROLLOK, or, as the name is usually written, ROLLOCK, was the second son of David Rollock of Pow House, and of Marioun, daughter of Henry Livingstoun of West Quarter. He was born near Stirling in the

year 1555, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of Latin at the grammar school there under an eminent scholar, Mr. Thomas Buchanan, he was sent to pursue his studies at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews. He took his master's degree in the year 1577, and was soon afterwards appointed one of the Regents or Professors of Philosophy in that University. He obtained about this time from the College a presentation to the parsonage of Forteviot. Five years later he was fixed upon as the most suitable person to undertake the first charge in the newly founded University of Edinburgh. He also became one of the ministers of the city. How successfully he conducted the affairs of that institution is detailed in the works already mentioned.

Principal Rollock died on the 8th of February, 1598-9, in the 44th year of his age, universally lamented. His earlier biographers conclude with saying, "*Ejus decessus fama quantas lacrymas, quæ suspiria, quos singultus per universam Urbem ac Regionem concitarit, relatu fere incredibile : Senatus, Academia, civitas, plebes, singuli, tanquam in domestico luctu moerebant. Funus majore quam alias consuetum Edinburgi celebritate (quamvis prohibente tempestate) decoratur ; turmatim enim omnes, tam supremæ, quam infimæ sortis homines, et quidem omnis sexus, omnis ætatis, ad illud ornandum confluerunt.*" Yet no memorial marked the place of his interment, and it can only be conjectured that this was in the Greyfriars burying-ground.

Archbishop Spottiswood, in like manner, when mentioning, "divers worthy men who died within the compass of this year" 1598, says, "But the death of Mr. Robert Rollock, taken away in the forty-third year of his age, and in the time when the Church had greatest need of his services, was beyond all the rest lamented. . . . A rare example of holiness he was both in his life and death ; albeit now dead, still preacheth by his learned works, which it is a pity should not be collected in one volume, and preserved to posterity. He deceased the last of February, and had his corps honourably interred in the burial-place, an innumerable multitude accompanying the same to the grave."¹

With the exception of his posthumous sermons and lectures, Rollock's works are all in Latin. A list of them is given at p. 84 of the Club volume,

¹ History of the Church of Scotland.

and need not be repeated. But after his death several of his works were translated.

A LIST OF TRANSLATIONS of Rollock's works may be added,—

An Exposition upon some select Psalms of David, translated by Charles Lammisden, minister of Duddingstone. Edinburgh, 1600, 12mo.

A Treatise of God's Effectual Calling, translated into the English Tongue by Henry Holland, preacher in London. Lond. 1603, 4to.

Lectures upon the Epistle of Paul to the Colossians. Lond. 1603, 4to.

Lectures upon the First and Second Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians. Edinburgh, 1606, 4to.

Lectures upon the History of the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ. Edinburgh, 1616, 4to.

Five and Twenty Lectures upon the last Sermon and Conference of our Lord Jesus Christ with his Disciples, immediately before his Passion. Edinburgh, 1619, 4to.

The contents of the Wodrow Society volumes may here be annexed :—

“SELECT WORKS OF ROBERT ROLLOCK, Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Reprinted from the Original Editions. Edited by William M. Gunn, Esq. Edinburgh, printed for the Wodrow Society.”

In VOLUME I. Edinburgh, 1849,—

Vitæ et Obitus D. Roberti Rolloci, Scoti, Narratio ab Henrico Chartensis conscripta.

The same Narrative, translated by the Editor.

A Treatise of God's Effectual Calling, translated. Lond. 1603.

Certaine Sermons upon the Epistles of Paul. Edinb. 1599.

Certaine Sermons, etc. Edinb. 1616.

De Æterna Mentis Divinæ Approbatione et Improbatione. Edinb. 1593.

In VOLUME II. (which was first issued). Edinburgh, 1844,—

Lectures upon the History of the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ: containing a perfect Harmonie of all the four Evangelists. Edinb. 1616.

The accompanying portrait of Principal Rollock was engraved for the Club in 1845, from the original, at Duncrub Park, Perthshire, in the posses-

sion of Lord Rollo, with whose family he was related. It is a small picture on panel, painted evidently from the life in a careful but hard style, with the initials R^M R at the top. The size is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $10\frac{1}{4}$. The words in the second line, "Moritur, etc., 1599," were no doubt subsequently added, as the new style of reckoning the year in Scotland commenced on the 1st of January 1600. A similar likeness, painted on canvas, before the end of the seventeenth century, without any inscription, belongs to the University of Edinburgh. It measures 28 inches by 24, and is very poorly executed. He has no cap, and only his right hand is seen holding a book. A copy of this is in the possession of Hugh James Rollo, Esq., Writer to the Signet. This Edinburgh portrait was engraved for the Wodrow Society volumes, in 1849. The original is much superior in expression, and may be assigned to Adrian Vansoun, the only resident portrait painter in Edinburgh at the time of whom we have any notice.

VIII.—ALEXANDER HUME. (41.)

ALEXANDER HUME is not a solitary instance of persons of the same name being confounded with each other ; and I take this opportunity of correcting a mistake that has prevailed in ascribing to the Master of the High School of Edinburgh three theological treatises which were written and published by the author of the Hymns and Sacred Songs.

Hume the Poet, it is well known, was the second son of Patrick Hume of Polwarth, and was born about the year 1562. He was educated at St. Andrews, and was evidently the Alexander Hume whose name occurs in the Registers as having been incorporated in St. Leonard's College in 1578. Being originally destined for the legal profession, he spent four years in France in completing his academical studies. About the same time he obtained from the King a grant as follows :—

“ Our Souerane Lord ordanis ane letter, gevand, grantand, and dispondand to Alexander Hwme, sone lauchfull to Patrick Hwme of Polwarth, during all the dayis of his lif tyme, all and haill thay twa portiones with the chalmers and zardis quhillkis pertenit to umquhill Deane Alexander Mow and Deane Johne Scott, Monkis of the Abbay of Dunfermling for the tyme, and now pertening to our said Souerane Lord, and became in his Majesteis handis and at his Hienes dispositioun throw deceis of the saidis twa Monkis, with power to the said Alexander to ask, crave [etc.] Subscriuit be our said Souerane Lord, at Halyruidhous, the xiiij day of November 1584.”¹

Having spent three years in attending the Law Courts, he became disgusted with the corrupt practices of the time, and having also endeavoured to obtain some preferment at Court with no better success, he was finally led to devote himself to the ministry with great faithfulness and success. During

¹ Register of Presentations to Benefices, etc.

his mental struggles, and while prostrate with severe sickness, he wrote the three treatises alluded to, under the following titles :—

1. "Ane Treatise of Conscience Quhairin divers secreits concerning that subiect, are discovered, as may appeare, in the Table following. At Edinburgh, Printed by Robert Walde-graue, Printer to the Kings Maiestie. 1594. Cum privilegio Regali." Small 8vo, pp. 128, sign. A to H, in eights. At the end, "Finished the 27 of Marche 1593." The Epistle prefixed to the Christian Reader is dated the 26. of September 1593.

2. "A Treatise of the Felicitie, of the life to come. Vnsavorie to the obstinate, alluring to such as are gone astray, and to the faithfull, full of consolation. By. A. H. Edinburgh, printed by Robert Walde-graue, Printer to the Kings Maiestie. 1594. Cum privilegio Regali." Small 8vo, pp. 62, sign. A to D, in eights, the last leaf being blank. "The Preface to the faithfull Readers," dated "at Polwart, the 8. day of Aprill, 1594 yeares," is signed, "A loving Brother of all Christ's little Flock, A. H."

3. The third Treatise I have not been able to meet with: it is thus described, along with the above two, in "The First Part of the Catalogue of English printed Bookes. By Andrew Maunsell, Bookseller," p. 60. London, 1595, folio.

"Fower Discourses, of praises vnto God, to wit—1. In praise of the mercy and goodnes of God. 2. In praise of his justice. 3. In praise of his power. 4. In praise of his providence. Printed at Edinburghe by Rob. Walgrave. 1594, in 8."

Hume next prepared for the press his collection of Hymns and Sacred Songs, begun in his youth, and prosecuted, he says, "in my wraslings with the world and the flesh." His address to the Scottish youth is dated December 9, 1594. It was not published, however, till 1599. This is the volume brought first into notice by Dr. John Leyden in 1803, and republished for the Club in 1832. Hume was settled as minister of Logie, near Stirling, in August 1597. He died, without male issue, on the 4th of December 1609.¹

¹ Wodrow Miscellany, p. 368.

IX.—SIMEON GRAHAME. (36.)

IN the notice of Grahame prefixed to the reprint of his "Anatomie of Humors," and his "Passionate Sparke," in 1830, the following Sonnet was overlooked. It is prefixed to the scarce volume with the title "Miscellanea. Meditations. Memoratiues. By Elizabeth Grymeston. London, printed by Melch. Bradwood for Felix Norton, 1604," 4to.

SIMEON GRAHAME TO THE AUTHOUR.

Goe famous thou, with euer flying fame,
That mak'st thy flight on Vertue's wings to sore,
In worlds of hearts goe labyrinth thy name,
That wonders selfe may wondrous thee adore.
Though th' authour's selfe triumph in heauenly glore,
Thou sacred worke giu'st mortall life againe;
And so thy worth hath made her euermore
In heauen and earth for euer to remaine.
Hir pondrous speech, hir passion and hir paine,
Hir pleasing stile shall be admir'd ilke where.
The fruitfull flowing of hir loftie braine
Doth now bewray a mother's matchlesse care,
While she liues crown'd amongst the high diuines,
Thou on hir sonne celestiall sunne downe shines.

Another sonnet to his "deere friend Da. Murray," is contained in Murray of Gorthy's Poems, 1611: (In Club volume, No. 2.) But the following lines addressed to his cousin William Lithgow, the traveller, are only to be found in the original and rare edition of his Peregrinations, London, 1614, 4to.

LINES in commendation of the Author, and his Booke, to [Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset]
the true Noble, and most Honorable Patron, etc.

This wearied Pilgrime now at last arriues,
Heere begging rest in Brittaines blessed soyle,

Whilst he repose, his labouring pen descriues
His perill, paines, his trauell, and his toyle :

His hungry fare, with many tedious nights,
His wandering long through all the Holy Land,
Astonish'd still with strange stupendious sights
Of Mahom's Turk, Rebell to God's command.

The sauage dealing of that Turkish Crew,
Poore Christian slaues, in chaines, whipt, cut, and slaine,
This horror hell a purpose did out-spew,
That diuels their vomite may like vp againe.

Here you may reade of well-gouerned States,
And of the Romanes proud, and past Empire ;
Here read the course of warres, whose altring fates,
Throwes Kingdomes downe, with treason, bloud and fire.

And here braue Lord, your Honour may behold
What mighty paines poore Trauellours susteene,
By Sea, by Land, extreames of Heat and Cold,
With stingles smart, may harmelesse here be seene ;
So, gallant Lord, amidst thy ioyes receaue,
This, which his Curious trauels, long did craue.

SIMON GRAHAME, *Scotus*.

In the Preface it is stated that Grahame "died, according to Dempster, at Carpentras, in 1614, while on his way again to revisit Scotland." Dempster is no accurate guide, and he certainly in this case has given a wrong date.

In the edition, Lond., 1632, of his "Painefull Peregrinations," Lithgow, at p. 396, mentions that he arrived at Messina in Sicily, August 20, 1616, and from thence went to Naples, and, at p. 405, says : "Touching at Rome, I secretly borrowed one night's lodging there, and at the breake of day, another houres sight and conference, with my Couzen *Simeon Grahame* ; who ere the sunne arose, crossing *Ponto Flamingo*, brought mee on in my journey, till a highway tauerne like a jayle, held us both fast, where leauing our recipocall loues behind us, wee diuided our bodies east and west." In the previous edition, Lond., 1623, p. 175, Lithgow gives the date of his arrival at Messina, "Anno 1615. August 16," and at p. 182, mentioning his secret visit at Rome, the above passage is not found, the words after "one night's lodging," being merely "and early in the morning forward for Ravenna and Venice."



*your Ma^{ties} most humble
and obedient servant.*

D Murray



X.—SIR DAVID MURRAY. (2.)

ONE of the earliest contributions to the Bannatyne Club was a reprint of the rare volume by Sir David Murray of Gorthy, "The Tragedy of Sophonisba, etc.," 1611, along with his Paraphrase of the 104th Psalm, 1615. I am happy to be able to give a portrait of the author, in 1603, aged thirty-six, having accidentally obtained by purchase the original some years ago. I was told it had formerly been in the collection at Wemyss Castle, Fife.¹ From Murray's connexion with the Court of King James, and his long and constant residence in England, it was most likely painted there. It is on canvas, much in the style of Cornelius Jansen; and was thought worthy of a place in the Manchester and South Kensington Exhibitions of Portraits. Upon learning that another portrait of Murray was preserved at Abercairny, the picture was most obligingly brought to Edinburgh, for comparison, by George Home Drummond, Esq., younger of Blair-Drummond. A slight examination was sufficient to show that it was evidently painted not earlier than the middle of the last century, the artist, in the view of improving it, having made alterations in the dress, etc. It was satisfactory, by an actual comparison, to ascertain that both portraits had been rightly named; after having had the excellent engraving which accompanies this made by the skilful hand of Mr. R. C. Bell.

Robert Murray of Abercairny, in the year 1560, married Catherine, daughter of William Murray of Tullibardine.² The second son was David, born in the year 1566 or 1567, and was educated at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, without, however, taking his degree of Master of Arts, in 1586. From his family connexions, he was early introduced at Court, and obtained

¹ I was informed that one or two cart-loads of old portraits were actually turned out in exchange several years ago.

² Douglas's Baronage, p. 102.

an appointment in the establishment of the young Prince Henry. This he continued to hold during the whole of the Prince's bright but brief career. In the Privy Council Register is the following Act in his favour :¹—

“ Apud Perth, penultimo Junij 1602.

“ *Act anent David Murrayis feall.*

“ The quhilk day the Lords of Secrete Counsall being commandit be his Maiestie to tak ordour for suirtie of the payment of the zeirlie feall of sax hundreth merkis appointit be his Hienes to David Murray gentleman of the Prince chalmer, have thairfoir ordanit the Thesaurar and Comptrollar present to ansuer the said David zeirlie of the said sowme furth of the reddiest of thair officeis be equall halfes ; begynning his first payment of the ane half thairof at Martymes nixt, and the uther half at Witsonday thairefter.”

Murray accompanied the Court to England in 1603, and at Greenwich, on the 18th May 1605, he obtained the honour of knighthood.² That his young master was much attached to him, appears from the “ Account of the manner of the sickness and death of Henry Prince of Wales ; ” where it is stated—

“ That during the Prince's illness, he would many tymes call upon Sir David Murray, kn^t. (the only man in whom he had always putt chief trust) by his name, David, David, David. In this extremity and trouble, Sir David Murray (whoe in this one death suffered many) came unto him, entreating him, and asking him if he had anything which terrified him, but he could only signifye his wish to him to destroy a number of letters in a certain cabinet in his closett which presently after his death was done.”³

Murray is also thus mentioned in the description of the “ Funeralls of Prince Henry,” London, 1613, 4to—

“ The Corps of the Prince, lying in an open Chariot, with the Princes representation thereon, inuested with his Robes of estate of Purple Veluet, furred with Ermines, his Highnesse Cap and Coronet on his head, and his Rod of Gould in his hand, and at his feet, within the said Chariot, sat Sir David Murrey, the Master of his Wardrobe.”

¹ Regist. Secr. Concilii: Acta.

² Nichols' Progresses of King James, vol. i. p. 515.

³ Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, lib. vi. See also a similar statement printed by Nichols, vol. ii. p. 483.

Amidst the universal lamentations, in prose and verse, poured forth on the premature death of Henry Prince of Wales in November 1612, it seemed strange that a person like Murray, so long and familiarly connected with the accomplished heir of the British Throne, should have remained silent. I have a manuscript Lamentation (in prose) on this sad event, without the author's name, but identified to be Murray's autograph, which shows that his silence in some measure proceeded from excess of grief. It is the original scroll, with many corrections, and contains thirty pages, but the first leaf is nearly wholly illegible; judging from some expressions, it may have been designed for the King, but probably it was never finally revised by the author. In one place he says, "Indeed I have been silent too long," and elsewhere, "particularly men's interests (and principallie my owen, being *both a subject and a servitour*), on euery side so mingled with the calamity of the state, makes the sorrow so much the greater," etc.

Murray appears to have received more than one liberal grant¹ from the King, to whom he addressed the following letter² before that James set out on his visit to Scotland :—

"PLEASE YOUR MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE,

"That man is most vnwoorthie of a gift that is not thankfull to a liberall and noble giver, wherefore all the best wishes that can be imagined, all the greatest blessings that can be pronounced, and all the humblest thankis that can be rendered by a faythfull and humble servant, it or I, by these few lynes, yield to yowr Royall Maiestie for yowr gracious fauour and bowntie extended now towardis me, in the greatest necessitie that euer I was into in all my lyfe, for without this, my credite was crackt for ever. It will just make me frie from all mennis danger heer, so soone as I can have it, and then I am content to dye in peace. If these few lynes of thanks had been also swyft as my thoughts, yowr Maiestie should have had them long since. I shall acknowledge your Maiesties gracious bowntie and goodnes so long as I leive, and shall continuallie beseeche the Almightye to prosper yowr Maiestie in all your enterpryses, and to preserve yowr Maiestie in all helth

¹ "In 1613, Sir David Murray of Gorthy received a gift of £2000? and in 1615-16, a further sum of £5200 granted to him to pay his debts."—

Nichols' Progresses of King James, vol. iii. p. 136.

² Sir James Balfour's MSS., Advocates Library.

and prosperitie, with a happie journey¹ and a joyfull returne, and shall ever rest

“Yowr Maiesties most humble and obedient servant,

“23 *Apryll* 1617.

D. MURRAY.”

“To the King’s Most Royall Maiestie.”

Row, in his “History of the Kirk,” mentions that Mr. John Murray, Sir David’s younger brother, a zealous minister in opposing the corruptions in the Church, “was confined within the bounds of the parish of Foulles in Stratherne, where he abode in the house of Gorthie, belonging to his brother Sir David Murray, a courtier, ever till the death of the said Sir David in 1629.”² The precise time of Sir David’s death is uncertain, but it must have been before April 17th, 1627, when Sir William Murray of Abercairney, knight, was served “hæres conquestus Domini Davidis Murray de Gorthie militis fratris immediate junioris.”³

A charter of confirmation, under the Great Seal, granted “quondam Domino Davidi Murray fratri germano Domini Willielmi Murray de Abercarnie, Terrarum Dominicalium de Gorthy,” etc.,⁴ (in 1614), is dated 20th March 1630.

¹ The King set out on his journey to Scotland in May 1617.

² Wodrow Soc. edition, p. 254. Edinb. 1842. 8vo.

³ *Retours, Perth*, Nos. 379, 380, 381.

⁴ *Registrum Mag. Sig.*, lib. lii. No. 178.

XI.—SIEGE OF THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH. (23.)

THE following note by the late Mr. George A. Griffin, Roman Catholic priest at New Abbey, throws some light on the authorship of the above work, describing the Siege of the Castle, in 1689, when held by the Duke of Gordon for the abdicated Monarch. Mr. Griffin was a most diligent and accurate investigator of all matters connected with the adherents of his own faith, and not less obliging in communicating information. He says:—

“The author of the ‘Portrait of True Loyalty, etc., with a Relation of the Siege of the Castle of Edinburgh,’ was DAVID BURNET, of a good Mearns-shire family. He entered the Scots College at Rome in 1661, and in Priest’s Orders left in 1669. This brief evidence would tend to show that Burnet was advanced both in years and studies when he arrived in Rome. He reached Scotland in May 1670; where his missionary *alias* became Mr. William Foster.¹ In July 1676, he was appointed Prefect of Studies in the Scots College of Paris, where he had under his charge the future Augustinian Canon-Regular Father Richard Augustine Hay. Burnet resought Scotland in September 1680. In April 1690, he went to Ireland, thence to France, and returned to Scotland on 29th November of that year. Father Hay² gives a comical account of Burnet’s voyage from Dunkirk. Burnet was founder of the mission of the Cabrach, where he apparently died 26th December 1695.

“The only person I find whose name tallies with the initials *W. R.*, appended in 1693 to the Dedication to the Marquis of Huntly, in the Bannatyne publication of the ‘Siege,’ is the following:—

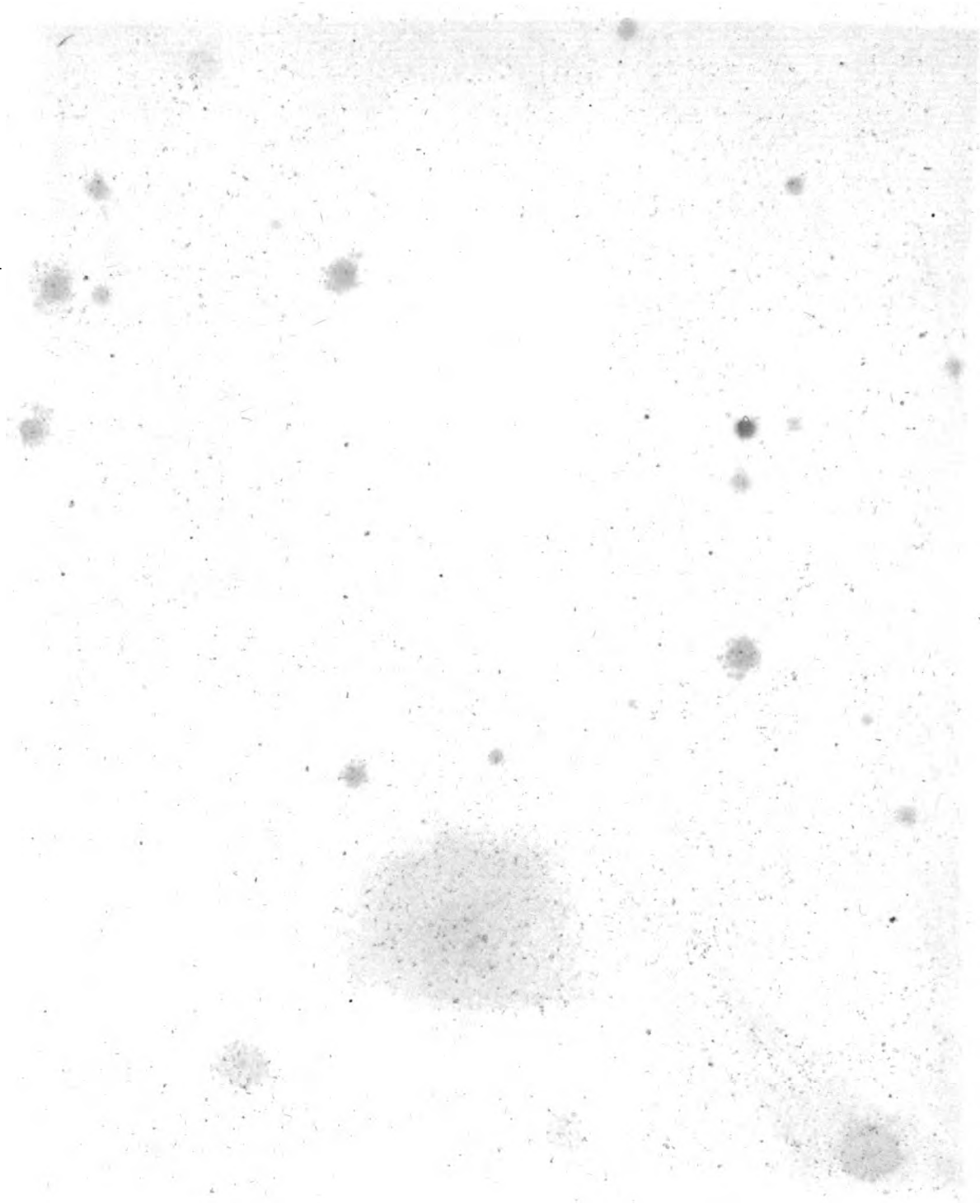
“William Reid, from Tain, in Ross-shire, became the fellow-student of Burnet in the Scots College, Rome, in 1661. In 1662, he withdrew to the

¹ Father R. A. Hay’s MS. Memoirs.

² *Ibid.*

Scots Monastery of Ratisbon, and assumed the Benedictine habit, taking the name of Ephraim. On 15th April 1663, he took the religious vows in presence of Abbot Plæidus Fleming of Kirkoswald. About 1675, he came as missionary to Scotland. The Revolution found him chaplain to Wauchope of Niddry, and, when Niddry Castle was assailed by the revolutionists, he fled to the North. He was for some time chaplain to Gray of Scheves, in Buchan, but finally settled with the Earl of Dunfermline at Fyvie Castle. Although the Earl was attainted, the Countess retained possession of the Castle until her death in 1709-10. Father Reid did not long survive her ; he died 13th April 1712.

“ Can you tell me who was *John Reid* who translated from the French of Father Cyprian de Gamaches that Capuchin's work, ‘ Sure Characters distinguishing a real Christian from a nominal, etc.’ ? This little thin 12mo was printed at ‘ Holyroodhouse ’ in 1687, and dedicated to the Duchess of Gordon.”





¹ A. J. Auerbach, *Journal of Polymer Science*, **10**, 1 (1953).



XII.—SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR, LORD PRESIDENT. (12.)

THIS distinguished lawyer was born in May 1619, at Dunmurchie, in the parish of Barr, county of Ayr. He completed his studies at the University of Glasgow, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1637. In the following year he came to Edinburgh, and obtained a captain's commission when the civil war had commenced; but a vacancy having occurred of a Regent of Philosophy, in the University of Glasgow, he was induced to offer himself as a candidate, and, upon public trial, he was declared the successful competitor. He was admitted 12th March 1641; and on occasion of his marriage, he gave in his resignation, in terms of his appointment, but was immediately re-elected 4th September 1643. Four years later, having applied himself to the study of the Civil Law, in order to follow the legal profession, he resigned his chair in the College, 7th January 1647, and came to Edinburgh, where he was admitted an Advocate, 17th February 1648. He was employed in various public negotiations, and acquired so much reputation that he was nominated as one of Cromwell's Judges upon General Monk's recommendation. With some hesitation at accepting office, he took his seat on the Bench 5th July 1657, and his appointment was confirmed by the Protector on the 25th of the same month. Soon after the Restoration he went to London, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles II., who nominated him one of the newly-appointed Lords of Session. It is not necessary to enter upon the subsequent history of Sir James Dalrymple,¹ who became President of the Session in January 1671. Being

¹ A detailed account of Lord Stair's life and writings is given in Brunton and Haig's *Senators of the College of Justice*, pp. 260-271; and also in

Dr. Irving's *Lives of Scottish Writers*, vol. ii. pp. 152-176.

superseded by James II. in 1681, he was driven into exile, and resided for some years in Holland. After the Revolution, he was restored to his place as President, and raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount of Stair. He died at Edinburgh on the 25th of November 1695.

The accompanying portrait was engraved at the expense of the late William Murray of Henderland, Esquire, from a painting by Sir John de Medina. The subscribers were very limited. As I happened to obtain a sufficient number of original impressions, and being inscribed **TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BANNATYNE CLUB**, I thought the present volume would serve as the easiest way of furnishing copies of the Engraving to the Members.

As a specimen of Lord Stair's handwriting, I have here given a facsimile of an original letter in my possession, from the dispersed collections of Lauderdale Papers. It has reference to a vacancy occasioned by the death of the Earl of Glencairne, Lord High Chancellor, in May 1664, hastened, it was supposed, by the pride of Archbishop Sharp in the matter of precedence. Sharp having failed in his endeavours to obtain for himself the office of Lord High Chancellor, the keeping of the Great Seal was, at his suggestion, intrusted to John Earl, afterwards Duke of Rothes; but it was not until April 1667, when Rothes, being supplanted by Lauderdale, was forced to accept the vacant Chancellorship by itself, and resign his other lucrative offices. A facsimile of his signature at a later date may be added.

Ja: Dalrymple.

My Lord

Apr 24th 1664

I have not time to trouble you with but to bid you
adieu I am far from any prospect of you at this
time when the getting of the church play in this Kingdom
makes many eyes to upon you on very different accounts
I pray god direct the Kings majesty in it that
a good safe & able hand may be admitted to forward
the designs which are so many and great & it is
not to be imagined that a new man can be put on a
stage in Church matters so suddenly and successfully
as many now have it from full of the opinion. If
was at first what I thought & your self in it
but I did not see & therefore now the difficulties con-
cerning them are full of reports every day of this
affair to a Chamberlain must say a Churchman which
is much opposed to some of the friends & generally to
others who have best reasons for them to labor in all
people talk up of Advantages when your self and the Lord
primate of Wales you will both be so wise as to get
a paper to find objections I shall say in my own
if I am able to give you so there is now more of
kind than

My Lord

Your L^{ty} humble and affectionate
Ma^{ty} Jas. Salisbury



XIII.—ROMAN DE LA MANEKINE. (68.)

THE author of this metrical Romance, of which the scene is laid in Scotland, usually known as PHILIPPE DE REIMES, an Anglo-Norman Trouvère of the thirteenth century, appears to have been PHILIPPE DE BEAUMANOIR, SEIGNEUR DE REMI. The Abbé de la Rue thought the Trouvère belonged to one of the English families known by the name of De Reimes, in the previous century, who had extensive possessions in Essex, Sussex, and Norfolk. It has since been ascertained that he should be identified with Beaumanoir, a celebrated magistrate, lawyer, and poet, who was born in the district of Clermontais, formerly a province of Picardy, during the first half of the thirteenth century. He exercised for a long time, at least from 1273 to 1295, the office of a Judge, and died in the year 1296.¹ His name is chiefly known as the author or compiler of the "Coutumes de Beauvoisis," first published along with the "Assises et bons usages du Royaume de Jerusalem," by Thomas de la Thaumassière, at Bourges and Paris, 1690, folio. A new edition of the "Coutumes de Beauvoisis" was published, after mss. in the Imperial Library, by M. le Comte Beugnot, at Paris, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

The ms. volume in the Imperial Library at Paris, which preserves the "Roman de la Manekine," also contains another French metrical Romance by the same author, that of "Blonde of Oxford, and Jehan of Dammartin." This was edited by M. le Roux de Lincy, for the Camden Society, London, 1858, 4to.

¹ See *Histoire Littéraire de France*. Tome xx. pp. 394-404; tome xxii. pp. 778, 864; tome xxiii. p. 680.

XIV.—THE GOWRYE CONSPIRACY.

A
SHORT DISCOVERSE
OF THE GOOD ENDS OF
the higher prouidence, in the
late attemptat against his Maiesties
person.



•
PRINTED BY
ROBERT WALDEGRAVE,
1600

On the opposite page is the full title of a small volume containing 28 pages, which seems to have escaped the notice of all writers on the subject of the alleged Conspiracy. The black line shows the size of the Tract, which is now literally reprinted, any notes being considered unnecessary. The original is so rare that I can trace no other copy than the one in my own possession. On the title is the well-known autograph of "M. Pa. Anderson," who flourished in the reign of Charles the First, who calls himself *φιλιατρος* (a lover of the healing art); and in a still older hand, at the foot, is written, "This buke pertenis to me, Williame Grahame of Hiltoun."

About the same time the King's own narrative had appeared, of which this is an echo, under this title; "GOWREIS CONSPIRACIE. A Discourse of the Vnnaturall and vyle Conspiracie attempted against the King's Maies-ties Person at Sanct-Johnstoun vpon Twysday the 5 of August 1600. Edinburgh, Printed by Robert Charteris, 1600. Cum Privilegio Regio." Small 8vo. 29 leaves. This also is a very rare tract, but it has often been reprinted and translated into Latin.

It is perhaps in vain to inquire who was the writer of the following "Short Discourse" on this mysterious transaction, but it is well to preserve any original publication connected with it, although it should throw no light on the subject. I may however conjecture from its style that this "Short Discourse" was the earliest publication of Sir William Alexander. Its title occurs in the printed Catalogue of books presented by Drummond of Hawthornden to the Library of the University of Edinburgh in 1627; but the copy cannot be found. Among some other articles in the same Catalogue which have long since disappeared, and the loss of which is much to be regretted, there was "A Relation of the Conspiracie of Gowrie, MS.," by Sir William Alexander. Also by "E. Gowrie,¹ a Letter to the Kingis M. (from) Padua, 1595. MS. autog." But this letter fortunately Lord Hailes had

¹ Auctarium Bibliothecæ Edinburgensæ, sive Catalogus Librorum quos Guilielmus Drummondus ab Edinburgi, excudebant Hæredes Andrew Hart, 1627. 4to.
Hawthornden, Bibliothecæ D.D.Q., Anno 1627.

printed, in his republication of the King's Discourse, about the year 1757, as a specimen of a work (which never appeared) entitled "Historical Collections concerning John Ruthven, Earl of Gowrye, and his Brother Alexander Ruthven, who were killed at Perth on the 5th of August 1600." See it also in the Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. i. p. 351.

Another publication that has completely disappeared was "A Vindication of the late Earl of Gowrye, etc., from the Charge of Treason." Lord Hailes, in the tract just mentioned, says it appears by a letter from Sir John Carey, Governor of Berwick, to Sir Robert Cecil, 4th September 1600, that a treatise had been published in Scotland in vindication of Gowrye. The Rev. James Scott, of Perth, in his volume on the subject,¹ likewise mentions this letter, and quotes a MS. under the title of "Stewart's Collections," which states that such a treatise was suppressed, but that several old gentlemen in Perthshire owned that they had seen a copy.

¹ History of the Life and Death of John Earl of Gowrie, p. 4. Edinb. 1818. 8vo.

A SHORT DISCOVRSE OF

*the good ends of the higher prouidence,
in the late attemptat against his Ma-
iesties person.*



WHEN I consider in the frame of the worlde and tryals of men, sick a mutuall & reciproque consequention of contraries, that euerie euill, in some sort of applyance, proceedeth from gud, and yeeldeth againe the occasion thereof: I maruall the lesse of our deare Kings Fortune in the late attempt against his sacred person, be the traitor of *Gowrie*: whom many benefits of honor & greatnes, besid all other kind of louing treatment, could not containe, from making his name the first traytor that euer was in his Maiesties raigne. And as sick treacherie hath proceeded from the excesse of his Maiesties bounty and goodnes, so shall it I trust serue him to good, both in the humble recognition of his high grace, who will neuer leaue him, and in framing to himselfe out of the same, a paterne and measure of trew Kingly ordour, whereby the ground-worke of sick mischiefe and infection, may be ryped out, the rest keaped solide, and his loue increased: to the prevention, crossing, and ouerthrowe of the like heereafter before they be rype, his own deare surety, & his lands wealth. So as thogh the taste and rencounter of so rare and vncowth accident hath been sowre & violent, yet hath the issue been graitfull, & the remembrance & obseruation thereof, shal be healthful, I doubt not, to the whole land. And surely when I regard, how dangerouslie his lyfe hath been sought, and his death contruyed be sick, as no desert had procured, with what simple heart, and vnattainted trust hee came in their reach, with what wicked treacherie, treason, and fraud he was insnared, to what poore strait he was reduced, how farre indangered, & how rarely preserued, I euer thinke that God had of purpose casten lowse the raynes of his reason in that abandon, and brought him in sick narow limites, to make him heereafter more warlie, and wisely resorte to his best grounds of safetie and rule: and (hauing well found in the sowre experience of this encounter, and in the good issue thereof, that he hath moe both good and euil subiects vnder his charge, then he had thought of) to make him therefore haue ane open eye, to the due inflicting of paines and graces where they be deserued. In which cogitation, I knowe not whether he hath greater cause to reioyse, or lament him of that whilk hath hapned: For as it is his griefe, that any so oblished to him, should haue fallen into so greate a cryme, without exemple, and be no shade of cause procured be him, to the casting away & spoyle of themselves in

seeking his ruine, and that his Realme hath been so spotted in their attaint with notes of disloyaltie: so hath he as fayre & agreeable cause to reioyse, and with as great thankfulnes, to acknowledge the great goodnes of God, as any prince leeuving, or rather as any creature. Yea and no greater cause hath he to reioyse at his owne escape, out of the talents of that attempt, then to haue seene be all outward shoue of inward and vnfayned looue, the great and vniuersall ioy, that his louing subiectes of all conditions, tooke at the same, and at the depesh and apprehension of the chiefe authors and complices thereof, sauing onely a few, whose vowes being ingaged to ane *Anarchie*, haue happellie vnwayled their face, and kythed the same. The discoverie & firme knowledge whereof, and therewith all the enforced remembrance of their old forms, hath therefore also the owne goode reckning, and regardable importance in his best accounts. God the maker of al hearts & thoghts, who hath placed ane ordour in nature, and natures epilogue the rule of the earth, thogh at tims he permitteth hir to digresse in the issue of monsters, is witnesse for mee of no vnquiet spirit, or malice to anie: but for the repose & weill of my countrie (now wholly relyed, as all things stand, vpon his Maiesties lyfe) is onely the care of my writing: whome danger, dewtie, and indignation haue so feelingly pearced with feare and care for his preservation (the only assured piller and arche of the state) that the naturall & trew impression thereof hath exempted my boldnes, and as in the dumbleborne sonne of *Crasus*, broken the strings of a tyed tounge, to crye at his perrill. The onely seruice whilk I, thogh otherwise well willed, can doe for the time: dealing heerein as merchants, who haue no readie mony at hand, and fall therefore to the consideration of other wares, and be interchange of equall vtilities, make trafficke to the best auaille of their countrie.

The bodies of states, as all other compoud thinges, haue their owne spaces, limits and tearmes: They haue also their owne diseases, and in their seasons, as other bodies, they are dissolved, be forayn attaint, evill measured humors, or lastly be age. So that hee doth but irritat nature, overthroweth himself, and profiteth not, that seeketh to prescriue or abridge their ends: and men may well begin their draughts, but they may not end them. For after the measure of their formes & discipline, the periods of states, are found to bee long: neither haue they their Criticque tymes, as it fayreth with vs, on the sevinth day: the age of a man approcheth them not: their hottest feuer indureth whole ages: & after they are giuen over be the mediciner, they often burie the partie that enforced or promoted the cause of their death. Well are wee to follow good counsels, and to secound the providence, with good indeuoure in all occurrents, the times of it being vnknowne to vs, and going often by traverse waies. Yea and in the coniecture of the subsistence and diuturnitie of states, it hath a presumption of their longest life if they be not disorderit within, but framed in sorte, that either they alter not at all, or (since the tuiches of heauen, and the ranknes of humors cannot be voyded) they change to the best, be seasonable purges of sick excessis & disproportion, as in corrupt times do growe in the humors, with a due recognition of their first grounds: the occasion whereof doeth chiefly proceede, even from

the euill it selfe. For as sicknesse and troubles rightly applyed, serue vs to good, so is it in stats: a forayn attaynt, ane inward disease hath many a time renewed the discipline, &, to good purpose, sighted the compts, and intromission of a whole land. So that it is often of the good grace of God, and not of his wrath, that they occurre, howsoever the encounter be sower at the first, & worke not alike in all.

The Eternall Prouidence hauing giuen many markes, euen from the firste conception of his Maiestie, that he is appoynted for great thinges: and willing at last, before his approches to his destined right, now in the good age of his Sister of England (whome hee hartilye wisheth long to liue, and who hath euer had him in the deare account of hir owne sonne) that he should be encouraged be a speciall signe of his high protection and hand with him, and therewith also haue a further triall, both of his owne, and his peoples hearts, invred him first with a dangerous (I must say it) excesse in a prince: for clemencie, goodnes, and truste, howsoever of their nature good, may haue also their owne excessis: whilk in the fortune and happes of many potentats, haue so often redounded to their perrell and overthrowe, that princes haue greater cause to feare sick persons as they haue saued, restored, or made vp, then where they haue done ane iniurie. And thogh sick benignitie worketh euer to good in the honest, and acknowledging hearte (as his Maiestie hath had good tryall in manie) yet when it meeteth, with ambitious and vngrate persons, it lyeth oppen to sik requytales, as he hath also found in the traytor of *Gowrie*, and his brother the Maister, his destined hangman of his Princis life. But God would so haue it, and that his Maiestie also shoulde abandon him selfe in the armes of their treacherie, and measuring others be his owne sinceritie, should neither suspect fraude and false measure, neither remooue his trust from the place, where hee had heaped vp so many benefites: But in the simplenesse of his purest hearte, being so few, should come in their reach, and being sole and vnarmed, should be brought in the place and presence of death: But that therewithall, in that lowest sink of his danger, their heart should faile them, he shoulde be resolute, his courage should kyth, and turning the back of their attempt, should serue to their overthrowe. And all this to giue him the warrant of the higher prouidence: to assure his heart, to make him discern the hearts of his people, and timely resort to his best grounds: to indeere his good safetie & rule to his land, in the contemplation of the eternal miseries that had befallen vs in his Maiesties losse: to recouer and medicin sick as haue been made be others malice to be cold and refractarie: to deterre the treacherous (whereof I trust there bee now few restes in the land) in the euent and exemple of this, from the like cogitation and ruinous interpryse of the like attempt: to make him, in the weighty discoverie, he hath of some hearts in this occurrent, to assure sick a frame in the rule, that none of his charge presume to his place, and if he will raigne, make all reuers acknowledge their springes, and flow no further then their owne bankes: And lastly to encourage the wise of the whole yle, in seeing the hand of God with him, with all affection and promptnes to promoue their merit in his behalfe, and therefore maturly to resent his interest. Thus hath the high God in his

good ends solicited and eluded the Treason : and therewith also vnvailed the cankar and feasted carbuncle of sick, as hauing no kindly sympathie with the princelie rule, and therefore onely repynning at him (of whome they are otherwaies inforced to yeeld, that if the kingly rule shoulde bee resolved to the first groundes, and goe be election, he should haue no match) haue euen prophainely, to the scandal of chaist cares, in their priuie whisperings bewrayed the same : ascryuing it as a crueltie in his Maiestie, that being in the mids of sick necessitie, he chused to defend the breath, whilk God hath giuen him to bee better spent, then spilte in the bloudie attempt of a traytors hand, and to conserue himselfe, and his charge, rather then leauing the same to all abandon, to yeeld his gorge to the knyfe, and to be murthered be his causeles enemy : whilk nature hath giuen it to euerie creature, to defende it selfe. Against whose malice, if we are not to vse the priuiledge of his state and person, his formes, his rule, or the publicke interest, they must giue vs leaue (if their restith no other) to leaue him that at least, whilk nature hath yealded to the meanest wretch. For if their be any case (as their is manye in the warrant of Nature, the law of Nations, Civile, Cannon, and our owne Municipall) where a man may iustlie be slayne (for it is not absolutlie a guilt to slay, but vniustly to slay) It is surely not only lawfull and iust, but hath also a meere necessitie in it, when force is repelled : and what a force ? euin forcing the breath and life, and vnder trust, contrived with a treachery. Yea nature, Necessitie, Reason, & Law, haue euen enforced, that if our life fal in the ambush of our Enemies, we doe all our best for the voyding thereof. For otherwaies why beare we a sword, why haue we our tryns, if their bee no case where they shoulde bee vsed ? But where am I come ? what speake I of swords ? what tell I of tryns ? Our excellent Princis vnattainted hearte was of sick purenes in the behalfe of the tratore, the newe Angel of *Italie*, (whose vncertaine maner of port, over popular shewes, with certaine his motions to his Maiesties selfe, might haue well ynough shewen the armes of his hearte) that leauing the small tryne whilk he had at the chase, accompanied only with his cousings, the Duke and the Earle of Marre (whome God woulde haue to be witnessis of that whilk should happin) hauing no other then his hunting horne, he came in their towne, in their house, & the verie snare prepared for his death : where they, beeing ayded with his single heart, & repose in themselues, vnder deceaueable shewes, fand best to inuite him ; & violating, vnder sick trust, the naturall & publicke faith, attempted the same : he neuer hauing done them anie outrage, but contrarily, with all good fauours, honors, and dignities, euen courted them, in a sort, & their whole house.

O most wicked treacherie, to thirste the dropes of the innocent bloud of their King, who hath so farr restored, preferred & honored them ! For to lay to his charge the death of their father, and therevpon to haue hurded vp sick malice in heart, euer boyling in it selfe as the mount *Chymæra*, till it bursted out, they in that faile to the Maiestie of our lands rule, and lawes of the same. Wherefra as from a fountaine, as iustice was deriued to the tryall of him in the Princis minoritie, & at a

kittle & ouer busie time, so haue his children receaued from his Maiestie, as a spring of grace, in the imitation of God, the gracious clemencie, whereof also manie others haue tayed in their seuerall times, who haue since giuen, and I truste shall euer continew to giue more honorable account of their gratefull harts. Alwaies where his Maiestie, in the presence and sight of his dearest cousins, had not the assurance of his owne oblished creatures, euen in their own house, where oppen and declared enemies, cumming vnder trust, are wont to be safe, the gracious kindnes of the high God (the hater of treacheries, and who hath euer attended his saiftie since his first breath) would not permit, that vnder sick trust hee shoulde be deuoured: but interponing his owne hand, warded for him, empeshed their designe, and gaue them their dew. Nather doubt I, but sick treacherous villanies are in sick detestation with all good men as appertaines, both Princes and subiectes, for the mutuall and reciproque regards of the exemple that aryse thereof. Euill spirits haue their owne influences, and waiste braines haue their owne capacities: but falsly, maliciously, and traterously to surmise any other mater, of other nature, in the giuing out of that occurrent, it hath a very squadron of repugnanceis. For as neuer Prince had greater cause to vse the cawter and hote remedies, then he in his time, so none hath giuen a greater proof of temperate behaiour and moderate rule, euer since he tooke the charge. Hee is neither leeuing nor deade, that hath founde, persaued, or tasted any violent treatment, in any his discharges & forms: whilk would God they had beene a litle more inclyned to seueritie. Many a time hath he forgien his bleeding griefes and iust vengeance, to the publick quiet and repose of his land: & hath euer so roundlie, and modestly marched in the affaires of the state, and behalfe of the subiectes, that his conscience, I am sure, will neuer find cause in his hearte of any remorse, for anie violence, iniurie, or tort offered to any: and as for these parties, hee hath but euen surrated them, & ouer meekle skinned their vlcered minde, with all princelie favour, & true shoues of trust. Whome if he had beene of minde to cut of, had he not the meanes to doe it be others, with competent force, at other time, in other place, and without his hazard both of his life and fame? Whome he durst not tutch at his owne choyce of furniture, place, pretence, and time, would he to his perrell and staine of his name, haue forcible sought & violated, euen at the very time, when he was courting the assistance, and hearts of his subjects, for their good furtherance to his great affaire? while it is hard euen in the best course, to brooke the good thoughts of a people, whilk then, if euer, he were to keep whole. Would he being wise, & vsed to humors (if their had been no other danger, difficultie, or obseruance in it) haue sought be sick act, to purchase their benevolence? or would he I pray you forget his owne Theame? and at the same time, when it concerned him in the highest grie, be al conformable action, to giue himselfe to the gayning, and making sure of the affections & hearts of the English (wherevnto he hath not also wanted the diuerse aduises of his sister the Queene) would he so vntimouslie, and against his owne nature & formes, haue cutted the throate of his owne fame, and in sick propinquitie of his hopes, against all cir-

cumspection and policie, haue giuen him selfe sick a stayne & foyle, be sick a contrarietie? while men that aspyre, are wont to be sollicite, warrie, & most carefully giuen to eschew al act, that may be eyther openly or obscurely blamed. It is hard I grant in many things, to rebute or allow, affirme or deny: and often sick vnperceaued difference may be fund in the person, place, time, or other circumstance, as may probably stay the good euidence, and true definition thereof. But heere it faireth otherwise: the circumstances, the thing it selfe, our commoun sense, our reason and all, and therewith also (for God would so haue it) the presence of these Noble men (whome for their alliance and amities, he woulde not haue employed against that house, neither would they willingly haue found themselves at the match) doo make it more then manifest, that ther wes neuer a greater cause of a iust defence, & depesh of the partie: who in his owne house, against the lawes and trust of hospitalitie, most treacherouslie soght to haue murdered him, in whose life standeth the weill of the whole state: and that at sick time and season of the commoun wealth, as if we had been so wretched to lose him, sick danger had come vppon vs through his bleeding side, as is easie to finde, in the obseruation of our many former, & late distressis in the like case: whilk notwithstanding were but modeles of the extreamest miseries that shuld haue ouer takin vs, if the disloyaltie of these had reft vs our King. But what could haue mooued the Earle? The like may be asked of all sick traytors, as in all other countries and times, be hopes, or feares, ambition or malice or the deuills selfe, haue been wickedlie powssed to attempt the like. Yea the humour of these treasons is so pregnant and rank of it selfe, that as wydes growe without any seede, so without any cause or matter giuen, without any certaine scope or ende (as it fareth in other infinite thinges) they enter the feilde, and offere the ouerthrowe where they are most oblished: as in the worlds experience it is euident. Why failed they then to atcheue the attempt, he being so few, and therewith vnarmed, and sole in their hands? Why? why holdeth not euerie interprise? Is the passinger euer ouerthrowen be the thiefe? or doeth he not sometime pay him againe the interest of his fellonie? There is no certainty in humaine chances, especially in the hazard of armes: where a smallest poynt neglected or changd from the first frame of the plott, may marr the whole matter & debosh the victorie; in sort, that it hath often fallen, that after a partie hath sounded the tryumph, and fallen to the spoyl, he hath been ouerthrowne. Yea and in these essayes, that we heere speake of (so little commerce haue sick signes with Gods assistance, or their owne wit) their hart may fayle them, their resolution may wauer, the partie may dash them, or his humanity mease them: a dread, a suspect, a word, or a looke may alter the case: & finally the protection of God may interceede, withstand or confound them. The Earle was ouer wise, the Maister ouer foolish, the other ouer timide: his Maiesties presence, his resolute heart, his matching the one, his threatning the other, his gayning of time, and calling for ayde, haue their owne regards. But that hee leened, and venged himselfe like a good knight, it was of the protection, mercie, and influence of him, bee whose good ordour kings do rule, and be

whose blast, traytors to them are commonly wasted : who in his high counsel, hauing ordayned this Prince for great things, will neuer leaue him, and in his gracious dealing with this land (& as I trust with the whole yle) in the regard also of his poorest innocence, suffered not their most haynous treasons to approch his breath. Whome notwithstanding, if the extremety of his helplesse need, had not been greater then his new, and euen but then enforced malice to them, they should not yet perhaps haue had their due : Yea euen then when they perseued his gorge, he could in his hearte haue saued them, if they had retired, or if hee had had anie choise therein, with any possible safetie of his owne life. Whilk he craueth not for other respect, to brook anie longer, then to cherish vs : nether pretendeth he any more agreeable fruite of it, then to haue the meanes to recompence so many good subiectes, their so great ioy for his safetie.

Wherefore, seeing the necessitie of Gods ordinance hath been sick, and sick his disposition to our landis best, that hee hath suffered this digression of nature, to the further horror, and detestation in all of the like issue, and gathering vp of the whole land to their best resortes ; I nothing doubt, but as they kythed a moste hartie ioy for his narrow escape from these shoves of death, in the whilk he had fallen, but that the hand of the highest was armed for him : so for a further prooffe & perfytt argument of their zealous hearts, as also the more to binde his Maiestie be good desert, to a greater care for their good, be all equall and vnpartiall rule, in the discharge of iustice, and agreeable prohibition of iniuries euen to the meanest ; all they that meane not to follow a false band, or that anie thing wishe the publick or priuate assurance of all, shall ioyne together, be a naturall and verteous consent, in the honorable lincke of a deare attention, and care of his vpholde, with the wpying away so farre as in them lyeth, of the stayne of the Land, from all exemple & memorie : and hauing euer in the eyes of there carefull heartes, what a iewell hee is, and what Eclipse should befall the Realme, if he were not, shal assist be all their industries, to search out the bottome of the late attaynt : and as myners follow the signes euery waye as they finde in the ground, till they bee brought to the bodie and trunke of the mettell, shall follow all appearances of suspitions and likelihoods, till the matter be cleared : to the ende that conuenient cure may be applyed : or for the incurable sick ordour taken, that they bee restrained, and the head and heart of our politicque bodie preserued : & shall bend all their forces, policie and meanes, to his surest safetie for the time to come : that they who haue will, may haue no meanes to endanger his person, whose being hath so matchles ane interest in the happy being of the whole realme : And finally shall let nothing passe their hearty cares and readines, be laying aside all priuate hate, and ioyning in hand be industrie, councell and moyen, to the necessar furtherance of his greate affaire. And so God who seeth their hearts, shal ioyne with his power and working to their good endes, & be a iust impression of their merite in the heart of his Maiestie, shall make vp so sound a coniunction and sympathie, that they shall inioy in surety & wealth, the frutes of their so loyall and louing hearts : and he being

fenced from all euill spirits, shall be serued to his honour, with the strongest sinewes of his peoples interests.

But where as his Maiestie leeueth in corrupt tims, & God hath not visited him for nought, these be our hopes, that as he hath yeelded his recognition to him for the same; hee shall haue also in minde the end and effect thereof. And wher Religion & the common wealth, are the ordinar maskes of ambition and disloyalty (for who was so holy a man as the Earle) shall seasonablie therefore reteir the Iustice and worship to their owne marke, be a due inflicting of graces and paines, & bounding all reuers, as I said before, to their own bankes: that danger and loue may alter our habits, and none of his charge, be popular sway or other pretence, presume to his seate: either after their priuate censure make a doome of his rule. Whereby as the politicke bodie shall haue the owne purgis, and bee renewed, to the assurance of good men: so shall his Maiestie ouershoot the treacherous in their owne bowe. For otherwaies, no sweetest rule or innocent forms can warrand Princes from their wicked draughts: as his Maiestie hath found to his perrell, in the experience of the late encounter. Whilk as it was rare, and bee no coulour of cause procured of him, so is it meete, the matter being weightie and of great exemple, that hee take all tymely ordour, for the further inquisition and examination thereof: least as the second feuers assayling a partie, who being once recouered, neglected his health, are wont to annoy him more then the first: so if ouer small regarde shall be had of that, whilk concerneth the lyfe of a king, or if through ouer long discourse, the rest of the humour haue time to collect it selfe, bold spirits aryse, and the humour growe againe to ane head: and harde is the scuse that should then serue. So that we trust, no depending humours of partiall respectes, shall banish this care from him: eyther bee their repyning willes, or want of courage, or general or ambiguous counsels, or other malignity, trauerse or hinder his resolution therein. For when a Prince neglecteth himself, who will stik to him? or who will make the enemies foreseene? And great is the danger when greatest burthings are layed on waikest tymes: and when presumption or tymorous policie (whilk is euer worste in beste caces) is rather geuen to betray the suretie, be attending of miracles, then be seasonable and lawfull endeuour to rampeir the same. And I trust his Maiestie will beare with this boldnes, because of the commoun interest. For the lyues of Kings are the liues of their cuntries, and they are to thinke, that in being prodigall of their own safeties, be excesse of goodnesse, neglect, or securitie, they are liberall of that whilke is not their own. Neyther can I also acquite them of corrupt affection and zeale, who eyther extenuat his Maiesties perrell, eyther insinuat newtrall aduyses. For though all the sureties that may bee had of enemies be faith, friends, promise or otherwaies, haue their owne consideration: yet in regarde of the euill complexions of men, and change of times, there is no better expedient in that behalfe, then to provide that they haue not the means to annoy. And where, of the many occurrents and alterations that haue hapned within our memorie, there is conceaued a common policy, to ioyne with strong and safe sides, and to repyne from the fearefull: it were good

therefore (since his Maiestie hath neither want of courage, neyther cause of feare) that his excesse of clemencie be not mistakin; and that ane assured saiftie kyith one his side for the seruing of him, with semblable assurance of danger to his enemies: least otherwaies the good subiect might be disabled, or left to his perrell, or at the least discouraged to adventure againe: as the freedome also of consultation for his Maiesties best, shuld bee sorely empeshed be the like meanes. And as in this course of a iuste seueritie, in the behalfe of sick as shall be found attaint, I trust in the mercie of God, that al bodings of dangers to him, proceeding from sick excesse of his goodnes, shall quickly evannish: so are we most sure that neuer shall anie danger approch him, proceeding from anie his excesse in euill. He knoweth not crueltie, iniustice, waste, or oppression: hee rather preuenteth then punisheth faults: hee preferreth the worthie, and maketh moste of them that tel him the trueth. And he hath the vniversall lyking and loue of his people: so his loue to them all, & reciproque cares that they loue one another; haue euer beene so pregnant with him, that hee hath brought the countrie in sick a quiet within it selfe (the indisposition thereof considered) euen to the admiration of forayners, that in no mans memorie leeuing at this daye, hath it beene in the lyke. So that he may well encounter with vnthankfulnesse (for the whilk therefore hee and good subiectes haue to prouide) but neuer with any iust cause of sick disloyaltie. And as therefore the late attempt hath had a meere fatalitie in it, with a trew badge of Gods protection, and care of his being: so while hee shall holde this steadie course, and let no thing bee done that may imbolden the wicked, decresse his loue, or endanger his surety, making euery man know what shall be his portion after his merit, there is no doubt, but since the high God leaueth neuer his worke imperfite, and hath so miraculously conducted this Princis affairs, and preserued him euen from his cradle, he will inteerely accomplish his will in him, and giue a foule fall to all the plottes and treacherie of his enemies.

FINIS.



TESTIMONIAL TO THE SECRETARY,

PRESENTED 27TH FEBRUARY 1861.

EDINBURGH: M.DCCC.LXVII.

Bannatyne Club.

At the final General Meeting of the BANNATYNE CLUB, held in the apartments of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, on Wednesday, the 27th February 1861; the Hon. LORD NEAVES in the Chair,—

“ A satisfactory statement was made by the Secretary, Mr David Laing, as to the position of the Club, and the forwardness of a few remaining publications, which are still to be distributed among the Members. Directions were then given as to closing the transactions, and winding up the affairs of the Club, which may now be considered as dissolved, after an existence of Thirty-eight years.

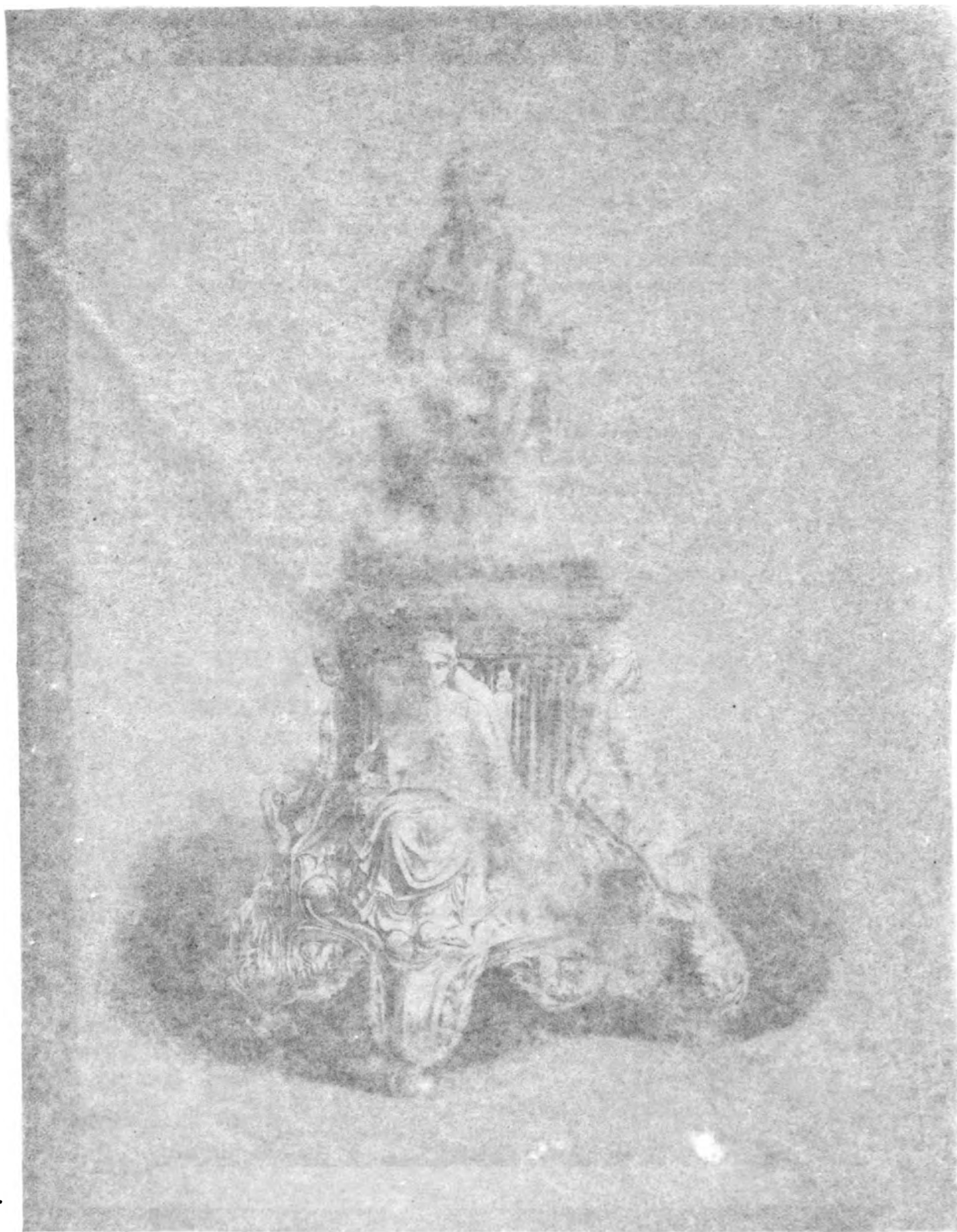
“ At the termination of the business, LORD NEAVES took the opportunity of presenting to Mr LAING, in name of the Club, a handsome piece of Silver Plate, purchased from a Contribution among the Members, amounting to 350 guineas, as a mark of their high sense of the admirable manner and disinterested spirit in which the proceedings of the Club had been assisted, and its publications superintended, by Mr Laing, as its Honorary Secretary, from its institution in 1823 till its dissolution at this time. During that long period Mr Laing had possessed the entire confidence of the many distinguished Antiquaries, and other eminent men, who had been connected with the Club, including Sir Walter Scott, its founder and first President, Mr Thomas Thomson, and Lords Cockburn and Rutherford, who succeeded as Presidents, Lord Chief-Commissioner Adam, Lord Jeffrey, and Lord Dundrennan. It was certain that, without Mr Laing's services, which had all along been wholly gratuitous, and involved sacrifices of no light description, the Club could not have subsisted for so great a length of time, and

could not have given to the light, with so much care, accuracy, and judgment, the many valuable publications of Manuscript Records, Works, and Documents, by which it has helped to illustrate the whole range of Scottish History and Literature.

“ Mr LAING, in returning thanks for the honour thus done to him, made an interesting statement as to his connexion with the Club, which the Meeting requested might be printed and circulated among the Members.”

The Statement referred to was in substance as follows on the next pages. The Testimonial, of which a lithograph drawing is here given, is a handsome Silver Vase, ornamented with three emblematical figures of History, Poetry, and Music, and surmounted with a Statuette of Sir Walter Scott, the Founder of the Club. It was designed and modelled by Mr Peter Slater, sculptor, and bears the following inscription :—

PRESENTED
BY
THE MEMBERS OF THE BANNATYNE CLUB
TO
DAVID LAING ESQUIRE
IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF HIS SERVICES
AS HONORARY SECRETARY
SINCE THE INSTITUTION OF THE CLUB
IN THE YEAR
1823.



The Statement of Sir Walter Scott as follows on the next pages.
The Testimonial, such as has been delivered & here given, is a hand-
written Letter signed by three eminent judges of History,
Literary and Moral, and adorned with a Portrait of Sir Walter Scott,
the Founder of the Club. It was designed & compiled by Mr. Fenn
of Glasgow, and bears the following inscription:-

1 ...



MY LORD NEAVES AND GENTLEMEN,

I will not begin in the usual fashion by saying that this is the proudest and happiest moment of my life. The occasion of a meeting like the present, to terminate the proceedings of the Club, cannot but recall to my mind the early days of its institution, and suggest some saddening reflections on the changes that have occurred; but as all earthly things, sooner or later, must come to a close, the BANNATYNE CLUB cannot be an exception. I should, however, be very ungrateful not to feel proud of this splendid Testimonial, and the kind manner in which it has been presented by Lord Neaves in the name of the Club, in recognition of what, on my part, has truly been long and devoted service.

Some of the Members of Committee are aware how vexed I was to hear of the proposal for a special subscription, which seemed to me as imposing a tax upon the Members for remunerating my services, which, from first to last, I persistently resolved should be strictly Honorary. In explanation of this, which may be called false pride, permit me to add a few words.

The plan of forming a literary club in Edinburgh, after the model of the English Roxburghe Club, for reprinting rare tracts relating to Scotland, had long been contemplated. When at length this was resolved upon by Sir Walter Scott, and a few other zealous collectors, it was left for me to ascertain the persons who were inclined to take an interest in the proposed scheme. I had not the least desire to assume any prominent part in its management; Sir Walter, however, insisted that I should, at the outset at least, act as Secretary. But it was soon found that an office like this, to be efficient, was not one to pass annually into different hands, and rendered it necessary that I should continue. Being at the time a young man engaged in business as a Bookseller, I determined therefore to act in a manner to evince that I was not influenced by any mercenary motives, and to be above all suspicion of what is called jobbing.

I have no wish to exaggerate the extent of my continuous labour; but no one can imagine how much of my time was so spent—days and nights, with frequent and sometimes distant journeys—on matters more or less connected with the Club; and wearisome enough work besides, with doubts occasionally springing up in my mind whether a person like myself, having always a very limited income, was justified year after year in thus spending the best period of his life. Persuaded, however, that the object in itself was laudable, and one to which I had early devoted myself, I now feel thankful, at the close of such a lengthened period, to be able to say, that, during these thirty-eight years, neither seeking praise nor receiving reward, I never faltered from the work, nor drew my hand

back from the plough. No doubt, like other editors, I might have fairly claimed remuneration for extra work, but, to the best of my knowledge and belief, beyond repayment of expenses actually incurred, I never received, either from the Club funds, or from individual Contributors, any pecuniary advantage whatever.¹

I shall not enter any further into personal details; but I was desirous by a distinct statement to bring out the Honorary nature of my connexion with the Club. This I hope will serve as an excuse for having said so much; and now let me briefly advert to some particulars connected with the history of the Club itself.

The first meeting was held in Barry's Hotel, Princes Street, on Thursday, the 27th of February 1823. It was inaugurated by a dinner, SIR WALTER SCOTT as President, in the chair. The Roxburghe Club, as already mentioned, having served as a model, the number of Members was restricted to thirty-one. Twenty-five gentlemen residing in Edinburgh having accepted the invitation to become Members, other six were elected by ballot at a meeting in November following. The interest excited by the existence of such a Club—partly no doubt from its exclusive character, but also, in no small degree, from the celebrity of the President and Founder—led to numerous applications for admission, the result of which, after a few years, was successive enlargements of the Club, until the number of thirty-one Members was extended to one hundred. By this means, while its original Dilettanti character was completely changed, larger sums were placed at the disposal of the Committee, and many important works completed, which otherwise could never have been undertaken. I may also add, since a charge of exclusiveness was repeatedly cast in our teeth, that the plan of printing on other than Club paper extra copies of books for general sale was sometimes tried, but always proved a complete failure. From first to last, there have been one hundred and eighty-four Members duly elected, and the roll has been graced by many persons of high rank and distinction. Thus we might boast of having had nine dukes, five marquesses, fourteen earls, seven viscounts or barons, and ten presidents or judges in the Supreme Courts, along with a few of the clergy, or persons engaged in trade, the other Members being either advocates, writers to the signet, or belonging to the class of landed gentry. But after all, the chief distinction of the Club was our illustrious Founder. From the first day—when the convivial party was separating, and Sir Walter Scott recited two or three lines extempore, "*Assist me, ye lads, who love books*

¹ I may here add, that the average sum of £30 paid by the Club for each volume of Knox's Works was to indemnify me for transcripts, facsimiles, and other expenses which would necessarily (and indeed to a large amount) have fallen on the publishers, but in return I stipulated for permission to have extra copies thrown off on Club paper for the Members.

and old wine"¹—until the day he set out from Abbotsford on his last journey to the south of Europe on account of his health, he continued to take a lively and active interest in all its affairs. In a letter I received from him at that time, after referring to some request which he supposed I had made, he says, "I would write it over with pleasure, if I were not going abroad for my health, with no great expectation of mending it:" and he concludes, "I am going away sad enough, as I feel no great certainty of ever returning again; in which case, my Presidency shall another take. Always, dear Mr Secretary, most faithfully yours, WALTER SCOTT."

Besides the work that the Bannatyne Club has itself accomplished, it led to the formation of other associations,—the MAITLAND Club, Glasgow, in 1828; the IONA Club, Edinburgh, in 1833; the ABBOTSFORD Club, Edinburgh, in 1834; and the SPALDING Club, Aberdeen, in 1837; all contributing, more or less successfully, to the great object in view, of illustrating the local as well as the general history and antiquities of Scotland.

In the Statement laid before the General Meeting, 23d December 1854, and circulated to the Members in a printed form, sufficient reasons were assigned for bringing the affairs of the Club to a close. One was the difficulty in keeping up the stated number of Members from the want of candidates. In the view of obviating this, it had been resolved in 1845 (although not acted upon until 1851) to invite ten public Libraries to be added to the list, upon paying the ordinary annual subscription. Even this was not sufficient to supply the vacancies occasioned by the decease or resignation of Members.—The first year's subscription in 1823 was four guineas, in the following year it was raised to five guineas, and so continued till 1856, when it was somewhat unadvisedly reduced for that year to four guineas; and no subsequent payment has since been exacted. The total amount of subscriptions received during these thirty-three years, upon a rough calculation, is about £15,250. I have no means of ascertaining the sums expended (including allowances to editors, &c.) on the larger contributions by individual Members, but it must have been very considerable, even although the paper used for printing was supplied by the Club free of charge.

The number of books forming the entire Series, including those that are still

¹ Being asked to write down the words, this led, in a couple of days, to his producing the famous Bannatyne Garland, beginning

" Assist me, ye friends of old books and old wine,
To sing in the praises of Sage Bannatyne,"

which used, at the Annual Club Dinner, to be sung with so much effect by Sir Walter's old friend, James Ballantyne, one of the original Members.

in the printers' hands, may be reckoned about 115, consisting of 3 volumes in folio, 134 volumes in quarto, and 20 volumes in octavo. Without being invidious, I may say the Club has been deeply indebted to two of the Editors of numerous important works, the late THOMAS THOMSON, Esq., President, and Professor COSMO INNES.

On looking back on the whole progress of the Club, it is easy to see a variety of matters that might have been amended. A more commodious size, and greater uniformity would not only have been desirable, but might have enabled the Club to accomplish a good deal more work. Some expensive books, and others of no special value or interest, including a few not strictly belonging to the series, might have been let alone with advantage. It may likewise be admitted, that the large sum placed annually at the disposal of the Committee was not calculated to secure a strict adherence to economy. But leaving such reflexions, it is gratifying to think that so much good feeling always prevailed, and that its affairs were uniformly conducted in the most liberal and honourable spirit worthy of such an Institution. The BANNATYNE CLUB has now nearly fulfilled its destiny, and whatever regret one cannot but feel in breaking up this Association, the Members may, with justifiable pride, point to the long and stately array of volumes which so largely and usefully serve to illustrate the History, civil and ecclesiastical, and to a limited extent the early Literature of Scotland, forming a series which few Countries can parallel.

GENTLEMEN,—I might conclude this statement with again expressing to you and the other Members of the Club my sincere gratitude for their liberality and long continued kindness; but I should never forgive myself if I allowed this opportunity to pass, without calling your attention to the great obligations under which the Club lies to Mr GIBSON CRAIG, who, since the year 1834, has filled the office of HONORARY TREASURER. I know well enough he will not thank me for saying anything on this subject, but his liberality and influence in the management of the Club's financial affairs cannot be overestimated. To myself individually it has been a source of very great satisfaction in having been associated for so many years with a gentleman always ready by a kindly and generous disposition to promote the prosperity of the Club.

I may be permitted further to add, that adhering to my original resolution, and in accordance with what I took the liberty of stating to the Members of the Committee, I mean to appropriate the balance of the subscriptions, now presented to me, on matters either connected with such final arrangements as may be found requisite, or in printing a volume of *Adversaria*, or some other work as a closing contribution to the Club.

DAVID LAING, *Secretary.*

27th February 1861.

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